Land: Making Room for Tomorrow, by John Lear

Saturday Review

March 6, 1971 50¢

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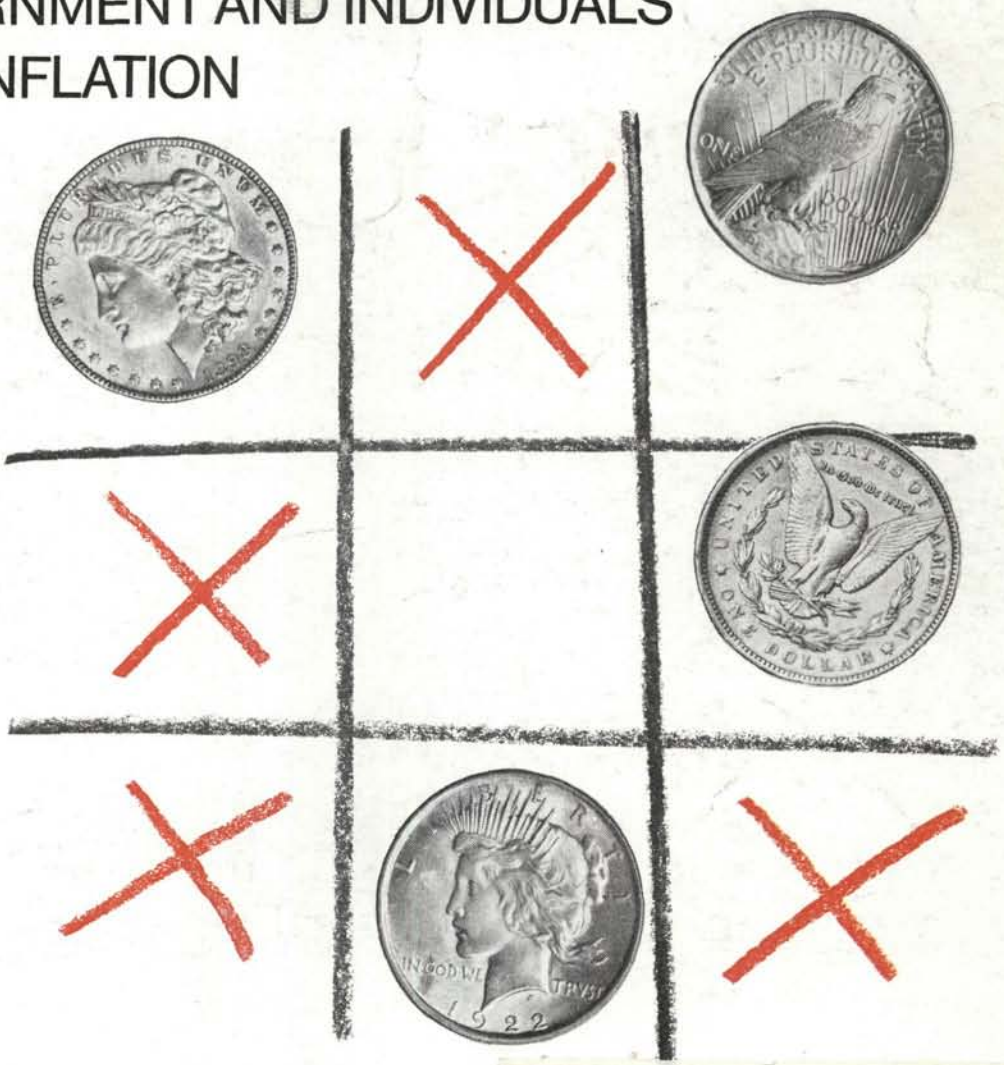
WHERE IS THE DOLLAR GOING?

HOW GOVERNMENT AND INDIVIDUALS CAN FIGHT INFLATION

Articles by
Robert Lekachman
J. A. Livingston
Courtney Brown



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Saturday Review

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How Government and Individuals Can Fight Inflation

Cover design: Irving Spellens

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(Advertisement)

As I walked to work this morning, I passed demonstrators picketing the Russian Embassy in protest against the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union. One of their signs read "Never again!" Whatever one thinks of some of the methods used by these demonstrators in recent weeks, who would not agree with that sentiment? Never again shall the virus of anti-Semitism be allowed to sweep unchecked across a nation, a continent. And yet that virus seems to develop incredible strength whether it attacks three million or a handful.

Paul Lendvai throws some light on the nature and functions of anti-Semitism in his new book ANTI-SEMITISM WITHOUT JEWS which examines the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. Five million Jews lived in those countries before World War II. Now there are only 250,000—a remnant of less than 5%. Two years ago, in Poland and Czechoslovakia, the government launched a full scale campaign against that remnant, a bitter example of how anti-Semitism—even without Jews—can serve as a political weapon.

Paul Lendvai, who was born in Eastern Europe and has covered it regularly for a group of Western newspapers, writes about some of the history he lived through. He traces the attitudes of international Communism toward Jews, from the time of the ten days that shook the world, through the anti-Jewish witch hunt in Poland that began in March of '68, the Czechoslovak campaign that followed the Six-Day War, and the paradoxical situations in Hungary and Rumania—countries which have a somewhat larger Jewish population but less official anti-Semitism.

ANTI-SEMITISM WITHOUT JEWS is a dispassionate and instructive book that underscores the way the Kremlin uses anti-Semitism (under the guise of "anti-Zionism") in the Soviet Union as well as in Eastern Bloc countries. It tells a story even the pickets may not be aware of—and that all of us need to know.

L. L. Day
Editor-at-Large

ANTI-SEMITISM WITHOUT JEWS ($7.95), by Paul Lendvai, is published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York 10017. Copies may be obtained from your own bookseller or any Doubleday Book Shop, one of which is located at 934 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach, Florida 33139.

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The International Set.

It's little wonder that our children know more about the world than most of us did when we were their age.

How many of us saw the Land of Quaking Earth? Or the Lost World of the Mayas? Or the Pink Treasure of Baharini?

In the next two months, television will carry our children off to exotic and out-of-the- way parts of the world. They'll learn about events and places, both far away and close to home, that may shape their lives.

So that you won't be left behind, here's a listing of such programs—and others of interest—during March and April.

Discovery. Hawaii: Land of Volcanoes; Exploring the Valley of Mexico; Lost World of the Mayas; Sponge Fishermen; Thailand: The River People; New Zealand; Nature's Adaptations; Ireland. Sundays, Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28; April 4, 11, 18, 25 (11:30 am-12 noon).

John and Julie. CBS Children's Film Festival—English boy and girl traveling to Queen's coronation. Sunday, Mar. 7 (4:30-6 pm).

Wild Kingdom. Land of Quaking Earth; Trail of the Moose; Return of Sea Cows. Sundays, Mar. 7, 14, 21 (7-7:30 pm).

Mission Possible. They Care for a City; They Care for the Land; They Care for the Nation. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Mar. 9, 10, 11 (7-8 pm).

Dr. Seuss' The Cat in the Hat. The mischievous word-teaching Cat. Wednesday, Mar. 10 (7:30-8 pm).

Animal World. Trapper of the Amazon; Pink Treasure of Baharini; Sanctuary under Siege; Life in Death Valley; Looney Gooney Birds; A Last Refuge. Sundays, Mar. 14, 21, 28; April 11, 18, 25 (5:30-6 pm).

Born Free. Story of lioness raised among humans. Sunday, Mar. 14 (7-9 pm).

Burt Bacharach Special. Bacharach's music with Barbra Streisand, Tom Jones, Rudolph Nureyev. Sunday, Mar. 14 (9-10 pm).

Secret of the Sunken Caves. Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau. Friday, Mar. 19 (7:30-8:30 pm).

Winnie the Pooh and the Honey Tree. A. A. Milne's classic for children. Monday, Mar. 22 (7:30-8 pm).

Jane Eyre. Brontë dramatized, with George C. Scott, Susannah York, others. Wednesday, Mar. 24 (9-11 pm).

Gideon. Hallmark Hall of Fame—Drama by Paddy Chayefsky starring Peter Ustinov, Jose Ferrer, Eric Christmas, others. Friday, Mar. 26 (8;30-10 pm).

NBC Children's Theater. Program on narcotics; Program on White House youth. Saturdays, Mar. 27 (12 noon-1 pm); April 24 (10-11 am).

Play it Again, Charlie Brown. Charlie, Lucy, Schroeder and Beethoven. Sunday, Mar. 28 (7-7:30 pm).

Tony Awards. Honoring legitimate theater's best. Sunday, Mar. 28 (9-11 pm).

Scotland Yard. Literal inside story of British police unit. Tuesday, Mar. 30 (8-9 pm).

The Record Makers. Record-setters from space to sports. Friday, April 2 (7:30-8:30 pm).

Thus Spake Richard Strauss. New York Philharmonic Young People's Concert—Bernstein conducts *Zarathustra*. Sunday, April 4 (5-6 pm).

Peter Cottontail. Animated Easter show, with Danny Kaye. Sun., April 4 (7-8 pm).

National Opinion Poll: What Americans Think. Results of survey of American opinion in areas of great public concern. Sunday, April 4 (10-11 pm).

Journey to the High Arctic. National Geographic exploration of polar seas, animals. Tuesday, April 13 (7:30-8:30 pm).

Academy Awards. 43rd annual Oscars presentation. Thursday, April 15 (10 pm-conclusion).

David Copperfield. Dickens' classic with Olivier, Richardson, Redgrave, Attenborough, Williams, Wendy Hiller, others. Wednesday, April 21 (9-11 pm).

Childhood: The Enchanted Years. Children from infancy to school age. Thursday, April 22 (7:30-8:30 pm).

Heifetz. Violinist in concert with French National Orchestra. Friday, April 23 (10-11 pm).

REGULARLY SCHEDULED PROGRAMS

Monday through Friday: Sunrise Semester/The Today Show/Captain Kangaroo/Sesame Street/Misterogers' Neighborhood

Tuesday: First Tuesday (appearing first Tuesday each month)/CBS Reports/ 60 Minutes

Saturday: In the Know/Pop-Up/The Reluctant Dragon and Mr. Toad/The Tomfoolery Show/Hot Dog/ABC's Wide World of Sports

Sunday: Lamp Unto My Feet/Look Up And Live/Camera Three/Bullwinkle/ Discovery/Face the Nation/Meet the Press/Directions/Issues and Answers/ Animal World/Comment!/Wild Kingdom/ The Wonderful World of Disney

Note: This is, necessarily, a partial listing. Time (NYT), titles and casts of these national programs are subject to change. Please consult your station listings; check also for noteworthy local programs.

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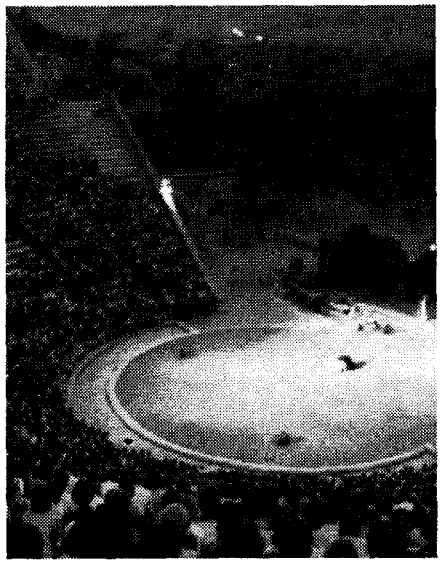
We all have a birthplace to visit!



GREECE

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Top of My Head

Goodman Ace

Red, White, and Blue Monday

BLUE MONDAYS are a bore, a worrisome thing, a schlepp. Monday is the first day of another long, five-day grind to the next weekend. So, our government, always on the alert to cater to the peace of mind of its citizens, has come to the rescue by declaring four of those Mondays national, patriotic holidays. Red, white, and blue Mondays.

How did you spend that Saturday-Sunday-Monday (February 13-14-15) holiday? I trust you drank a minimum on February 15, in memory of the birthday of that beloved American Susan B. Anthony, suffragette and leader of the temperance movement.

In 1968, President Johnson signed a bill (Public Law 90-363) establishing four new Saturday-through-Monday legal holidays.

"The bill we sign today," said President Johnson, "will help Americans to enjoy more fully the country that is their magnificent heritage. It will also aid the work of government and bring new efficiency to our economy."

Well, this, of course, happens to be an unfortunate year to flaunt our economy. But we can still fully enjoy our countryside, with its hot dog stands and pizza parlors, without which no American heritage can ever be magnificent.

New Yorkers are ecstatic about the new long weekend. The secret word in this crowded and turbulent metropolis is "escape." That attitude is best exemplified by the recent theatrical success of the musical *No, No, Nanette,* first produced in 1935. This revival is the handiwork of a producer named Harry Rigby, who astutely brought this sparkling two hours of nostalgia back to Broadway in the exact mood and flavor of the original. Theatergoers are flocking to the box office to escape from 1971 into the innocent and more peaceful aura of the era 1935.

New Yorkers live only for weekends. Now, with that new extra Monday, they make extravagant plans to run from their city, in the summer to cooler places, in the winter to warmer climes. New York is a city from which to go visiting in January, February, and March; and in June, July, and August. New York City is a place in which New Yorkers live only during the spring and fall.

But it's the weekends that disturb New Yorkers most. The nervous inhabitants of this town are stricken with what has become known in medical circles as the "three-day virus," which, until the recent rearrangement of the calendar, gave them only two-day weekends in which to convalesce.

The symptoms occur only when New Yorkers are standing still. In a motionless state on a Saturday and a Sunday, a New Yorker is overcome by waves of nausea, itching feet, an aggravated wanderlust, and a compelling urge to grab a tennis racket, a pair of skis, or a bikini.

The malaise disappears only when the patient is aboard a plane, in a car, or on a bus. And the cure cannot be completed in two days. Because there is always that dreaded blue Monday facing him. But not now. At least not for the four extra Mondays in our new calendrical holiday system.

This jiggling of the calendar is nothing new. Back in 45 B.C., Julius Caesar signed a bill (Public Law LXXXVIII) that reformed the old Roman republican calendar. The following year and after Caesar was to regret the ides of March, what formerly had been the month known as Quintilis was democratically renamed July as a memorial to Julius's reform. About forty years later, the emperor Augustus made a few adjustments in Caesar's handiwork; as a result, the month Sextilis became (surprise!) August.

But where the Romans made their mistake was to place these two months in the middle of the summer, instead of at the end of the year. I'm not too conversant with Latin, having barely learned that *Gallia omnis divisa in partes tres est.* Or some such. I was grown into young manhood before I learned that *e pluribus unum* did not mean "one dollar."

Anyway, I do know enough about Latin to realize that September is from the Latin *septem,* the number seven, October (*octo*), November (*novem*), and December (*decem*). So our ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth months suffer in the translation.

Obviously, July and August should have been placed after December. And "a cold day in July" would have taken on a new meaning. Latins may be great lovers, but they are lousy mathematicians.

But great leaders of great countries have the power to sign any public law at their whim, and to fool around with the calendar. So, it won't be surprising if a leader of a great country, born January 9, signs into law another three-day holiday weekend; the 15th, 16th, and 17th of Nixon.

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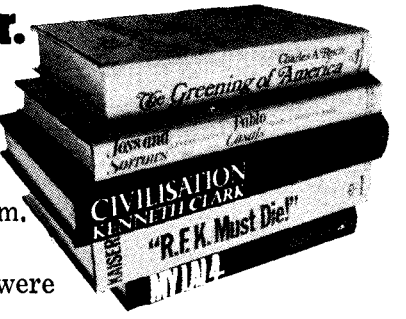
In May of 1966, the number one best seller was "Valley of the Dolls" by Jacqueline Susann.

Our selection for that month was an obscure book called "Unsafe At Any Speed" by Ralph Nader.



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Maybe the big book clubs' editors are just as good as ours. Maybe they could find just as many great "unknowns," just as many watershed works. If they didn't have millions of members to keep happy.

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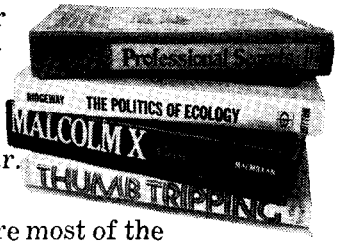
We can concentrate on finding the books that deserve to be read. Even if one or two do turn up on the best seller list.



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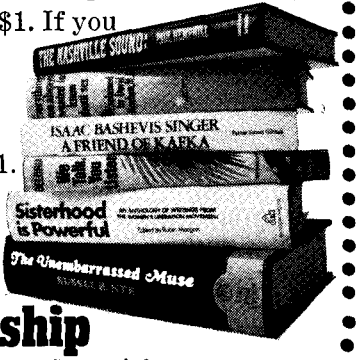

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Trade Winds

Cleveland Amory

Review of the Week—as found by William Swank, fine arts editor of the Jackson (Michigan) *Citizen-Patriot*, in, of all places, his own TV magazine:

> Mon.—"A Private's Affair" ('59) Sal Mineo, Barbara Eden. Uncle Sam's swinging privates and how the gals went for them.

We can only hope it wasn't rated G—for, you recall, the general public.

On the food front, Mrs. Ilse Addicks of Washington, D.C., found the following story about J. Edgar Hoover in Jack Anderson's "Washington Merry-Go-Round" in the Washington *Post*:

> The FBI chief also won't touch the delicacies he receives from unknown admirers, for fear someone might slip him some poisoned food. He donates these delectables to orphanages and other institutions.

Waste not, we say, most wanted not.

The authoress of *Word People* (American Heritage, $6.95) is an uneponymous-looking young lady named Nancy Caldwell Sorel. Born in Kansas City, she now lives in Carmel, New York, with four children and an artist-illustrator husband named Edward Sorel—the man who did the striking caricatures for *Word People*. Some years ago she began her first book—one which was to be a popular history of the English language—but got only as far as the outline of a third chapter—one on eponyms. She also admitted that when she and her husband sold the idea to American Heritage—of a book *just* on eponyms—they thought there would be at the most a couple dozen of them.

"But when we *really* started looking into them," she said, "we found hundreds. And friends kept coming up with them, too—it was our whole conversation for months. At one time we thought it would be endless. But finally we reached the point when my husband and I could find no more and neither could our friends. We had exhausted them—our friends, anyway."

At this point, too, the Sorels laid down rules—among them, that the word must appear in a standard American dictionary, that it must appear uncapitalized, and that it must appear alone with no second word following. "If you included the capitals," Mrs. Sorel explained, "you got into the Colt and the Caesarean and that sort of thing. And if you got into the two thing, you were in for all sorts of trouble—not only the Mae West and the Sam Browne and Dr. Dentons, but also the Ferris wheel and Melba toast."

Mrs. Sorel does admit to some exceptions—as, for example, including teddy *bear*. "I just couldn't resist it," she said. "Theodore Roosevelt went down the Mississippi to hunt bear. His hosts were so anxious to have him get his bear that they cornered a tiny little brown bear and stunned it with a blow and tied it to a tree. Roosevelt not only refused to shoot it, he demanded its immediate release."

What about, we asked sternly, the capitalization of such entries as Fahrenheit and Pullman and Chateaubriand? "Well," she said, "Pullman is going down and Chateaubriand can be either way, which is really why we included it.

"Besides," she sighed, "it's such a *lovely* story. He was a French writer in his early twenties at the time of the Revolution. And he had such a lovely, Rousseau-like idea of America. He wanted to cross the country in a wagon drawn by four yoke of oxen."

And the steak? we asked hungrily. "Oh that," she said. "That was much later. It was when he was at the embassy in London. And anyway, it was really invented by his chef, Montmirel."

We gave up. What other favorites did she have? "Well," she replied, "I like boycott. Captain Boycott, you know, did not invent it—he was the first person to be boycotted. And let's see," she went on, "there's the derby—the race, of course, not the hat. But you must remember that the hat came *from* the race." Mrs. Sorel thought a moment. "I love my flower people, too," she continued. "Gardening's my hobby, you know."

Flower people? we questioned. "Yes," she said quickly and proceeded to tick off begonia (Begon), camellia (Kamel), dahlia (Dahl), forsythia (Forsythe), fuchsia (Fuchs), gardenia (Garden), magnolia (Magnol), poinsettia (Poinsett), wistaria (Wistar), and zinnia (Zinn).

"Silhouette is a good one," she went on, "because it's really not Étienne Silhouette at all. It came from those popular little shadow portraits of the day, which people later scornfully associated with those shadowy, insubstantial policies of their former Financial Minister.

"But my real favorite is tawdry. It's

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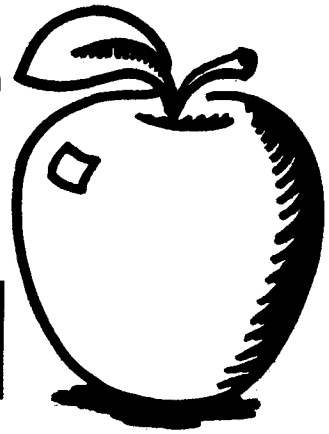

Announcing the ECOLOGICAL FOOD SOCIETY. A rigorously independent source of organically raised foods, vitamins, cosmetics and household products. All delivered direct to your door. All certified to contain *no added pesticides, preservatives or chemical additives of any kind.* You may apply for membership by mailing the coupon below. *Membership does not obligate you to buy anything.*

Dear Fellow Human:

This is not a scare ad. If you can read—let alone smell, taste and breathe—you're probably scared enough.

Because you know that a flood of poisonous chemicals has invaded your family's diet. Robbing your food of its flavor and wholesomeness. Robbing you of your health, and perhaps years of life as well.

You know that 20 states have issued bans or warnings against their fish, poultry and game because of mercury poisoning that has caused blindness, brain-damage and death.

That doctors now suggest infants should not drink their mother's milk, because the DDT content of mother's milk in America is now *four times higher than the maximum permissible "safety" level.*

That of 20 top brands of fish sticks, 51% tested out as bacteriologically contaminated.

That the paraffin-wax coating applied (for "visual appeal") to 70% of all fruits, vegetables and produce sold in this country is a potential cancer producer, which cannot be washed off or cooked out.

That to fatten profits, 80% of the entire American beef supply is now being "primed" with a dangerous growth-hormone called *stilbestrol,* also a potential cancer producer.

That even drinking water is now so contaminated that, according to the Wall Street Journal, *bottled water is one of the fastest growing businesses in the United States!*

"Organic foods"—what are they? (And how can they help?)

"Organic" doesn't describe the food—*but how it has been grown and prepared.* Quite simply—organic food has NOT been sprayed, stimulated, bleached, colored, fortified, emulsified and processed to within an inch of its life (and yours). Some people call it "Health Food." Others say "Natural Food." We say only this: Remember how good food used to taste? And how good it was *for* you? That's what organic food, and The ECOLOGICAL FOOD SOCIETY, is all about.

Towards a "total organic environment"

More than just a supermarket by mail (or a collection of wild-eyed food "faddists.") EFS was inspired by the findings of doctors, biologists, dieticians and ecologists who were alarmed at the contamination of our food supply and the accelerating destruction of our environment.

Through the support of members like yourself, The EFS is encouraging farmers, cattlemen, and manufacturers all over the country to STOP polluting our food, our air, *our lives.* Encouraging them in the only way practical—*by making it worth their while.* A farmer won't stop spraying poisons on his crop because you hand him a copy of "Silent Spring"—*but because you promise to buy that unsprayed crop.*

Similarly, bakers will stop emasculating their bread; poultrymen will stop force-feeding their hens with arsenic to make them lay faster; food-processors will stop flooding us with phosphate-laden detergents and non-bio-degradable containers—*only when they can be sure of selling their ecologically sound products at a fair market price.*

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What is a "fair market price"?

Does it mean organic foods must cost more? Of course it does! (And don't believe anyone who tells you otherwise.) But they need not cost very much more, *when you order through the nationwide resources of The EFS.*

That is because EFS prices are based on *yearly* averages. From coast to coast, our manufacturers, livestock raisers and farmers promise to abide by our strict organic principles. (And we check to make sure!) In return, EFS promises to accept and distribute their organic output—every day, every month, every season. So that the price-level of organic foods need never be more than a few pennies above that of "contaminated" products.

And even these low prices can be lowered—as, month by month, we bring more and more of the earth and its products under organic cultivation. (Our goal: the United States in seven years, most of the world in ten.)

How the Society works for you

Members may order as much as they wish from the Society. Or just a few things, like a special honey, "natural" vitamins, chemical-free cider, etc. *But no member is ever obligated to buy anything.*

Free with your membership

You will receive continuing issues of the Society's ECOLOGICAL OPTION LIST OF ORGANIC PRODUCTS. Rushed to you regularly, each is from 4 to 12 pages and profusely illustrated with photographs. Building to more than 100 pages a year, it will comprise a unique illustrated marketplace (for members only) of organically grown fruits, vegetables, meats, fowl, fish, eggs, cheeses, dried fruits, honey, nuts, breads, juices, cookies, cakes, candy, grains, cereals, flours, vitamins—all the foods you normally buy for yourself and your family. The Society will deliver them direct to your door. Or, as with certain perishables and non-shippables, advise you where and how to obtain them if available in your locality.

More than just foods

In the coming months, your ECOLOGICAL OPTION LISTS will help you achieve a "total organic environment": "Natural" cleaners—without harmful chemicals and phosphates. Biodegradable paper-towels, containers, waxes and polishes—that perform without polluting. Beautifying cosmetics—that literally nourish your skin. Also: non-poisonous insect repellents, non-deprivational light-bulbs, home tap-water purifiers (so you won't have to buy bottled water), organic toothpaste and baby products, appliances such as blenders, juice extractors, yogurt makers, seed sprouters, and much more.

Also free

The EFS Newsletter ($3.50 a year to the public) will keep you alert to what is happening in, and to, your environment. And what you can do about it now. Frank reports name names, tell you which companies are culprits, what commercial products are (relatively) safe, which supermarket items to buy—and beware of. You will learn to read between the lines of pending legislation—and phoney product labels. How to put the latest facts about diets, drugs, pollution and population to work in *your* neighborhood—for *your* family.

You will also benefit from the Society's continuing guide to organic living: How to choose healthful foods and a well-balanced diet (low in contaminants, high in survival). Which commercial foods are (barely) tolerable if no organic substitute is available—*with a complete listing by brand names.* What the so-called "popular" foods *really* contain (in plain, frightening English). And how to neutralize them, if possible.

Plus terse abstracts of vital government reports. Names of people and agencies to write to (or scream at) for information and action NOW. And counseling for every diet from kosher, vegetarian and macrobiotic to salt-free, weight-loss, high-protein and low-cholesterol.

Don't just hope things get better —help us make them better.

Ask yourself these disquieting questions. Who really cares (and in whose *interest* is it to care) about the quality of your environment? And the safety of your family's diet? What has the government done? What has private industry done? There is, in the last analysis, only you. And the thousands like you who are aware—and concerned—enough to get behind EFS now. *While there is still time.* Please mail the applieation on this page today. Putting it off for tomorrow could mean there might be no tomorrow.

FREE if you act promptly

"BASIC-H" an organically grown cleaner for things and people too

No, you won't see it on network TV. Even though it's a marvel in the dishwasher or washing machine. And cleans hands, faces, cars, baby things, walls, floors, fine fabrics, pots, grease—anything at all—much better than those so-called "miracle" detergents. But it's *not* a detergent. Or even a soap. It's completely organic—made from food. So it has no harmful chemicals to hurt you. And no phosphates to pollute our lakes and streams. Why won't you see it on network TV? Maybe because it's not very expensive. Only half-a-teaspoon does a whole floor. And just one drop does a whole family's hands. Or a whole baby. Accept this sample supply as a free gift (if you promise to try it), and keep it free, even if you later decide to cancel membership.

The ECOLOGICAL FOOD SOCIETY
114 East 40th Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10016

Yes, please enroll me in The EFS. Membership does not obligate me to buy anything. But it does entitle me to receive (1) free ECOLOGICAL OPTION LISTS regularly, (2) a free subscription ($3.50 a year to the public) to The EFS Newsletter, (3) the Society's continuing guide to organic living, and (4) the privilege of ordering from OPTION LISTS at member prices plus postage. Naturally, anything I order through the Society must satisfy me fully, or I may return it for a prompt refund. Enclosed is my one-year membership fee of only $5 to help defray the cost of the above benefits, and support the work of EFS in restoring our environment by bringing more land and livestock under organic cultivation. I am free to cancel membership simply by returning my membership materials within 30 days and you will refund my $5 in full.

☐ Yes, also include my free supply of BASIC-H, mine to keep whether I remain a member or not. SR-361

Name_____

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such a lovely story. It came from St. Audrey. She was a seventh-century British princess, who was married to a prince but was devoted only to her religion. Her husband was so considerate of her feelings that when he died three years after they were married she was still a virgin. Married again by her father, she managed to hold her new husband off for twelve years. Then she entered a monastery—there were no convents then—and—"

But what about, we asked breathlessly, *tawdry*? "Again much later," Mrs. Sorel said. "Unimportant, really. Just the corruption of the 'St. Audrey'—the souvenirs people hawked at her shrine."

We were desperate now. But Mrs. Sorel went on without any questions. "The really most interesting ones," she said, "are those who became verbs—lynch, mesmerize, galvanize—people like that. To become a noun, you simply have to invent something, like a sandwich or something, but to become a verb, you really have to *do* something

—something that's so unique it's forever connected with you." Mrs. Sorel thought again. "Unless," she added helpfully, "you're a Frenchman. Quite a lot of them become nouns first and *then* verbs—people like Guillontin[e] and Mesmer."

It was our turn to sigh. Who today, we asked, had a chance? Mrs. Sorel shook her head. "There's really been no one," she said, "since Quisling, although McCarthy—Joe, of course—has a chance to go down and be uncapitalized. And who knows, maybe someday somebody will agnew somebody."

What, we exclaimed, agnew somebody?

"Yes," she said matter-of-factly, "deliver an unexpected blow in the head.

"Yes," she said again, "Agnew really has a better chance than McCarthy. It's much harder for a common name than, say, for a maverick."

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CRIME IN AMERICA

Young America does its own thinking. It will not accept old wives' tales. We can no longer command our youth to eat spinach because it is good, or not to smoke marijuana because it is bad, with any expectation that we will be obeyed. Times have changed.

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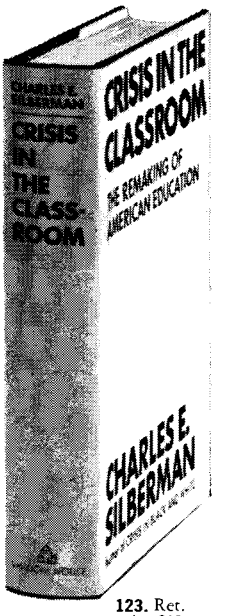

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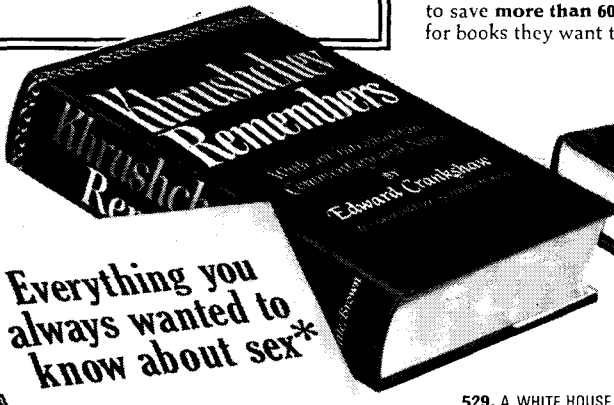

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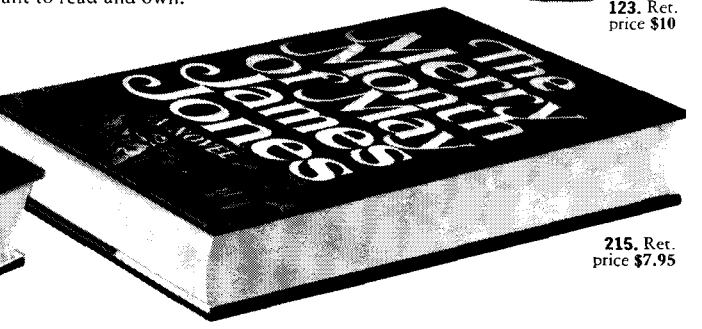

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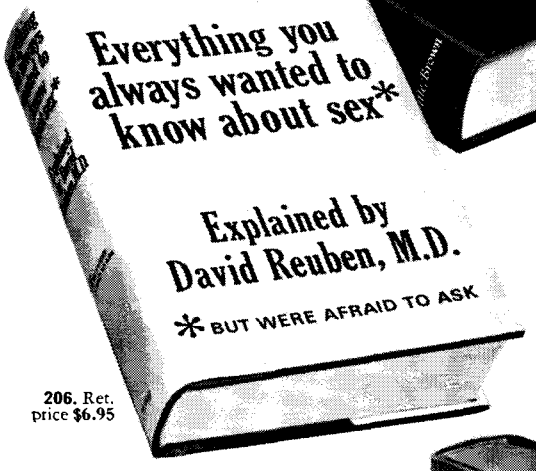

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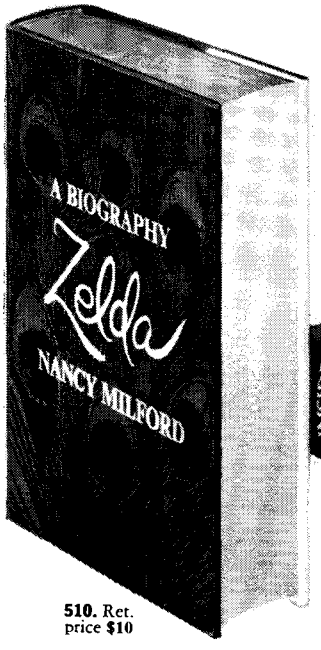

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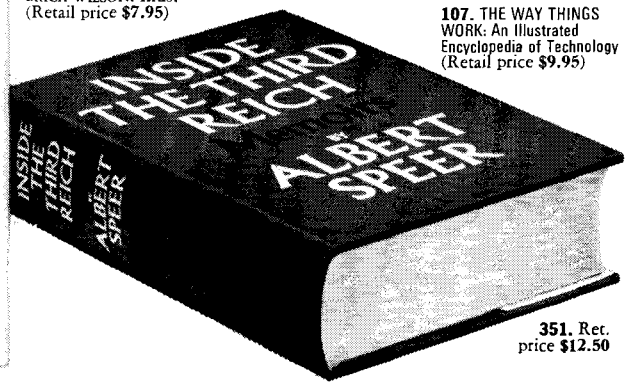

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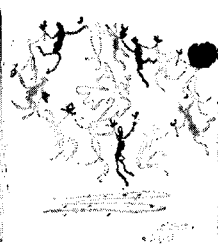

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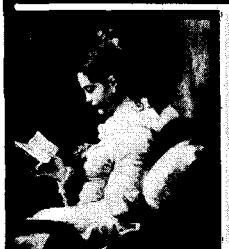

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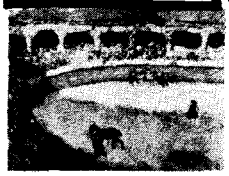

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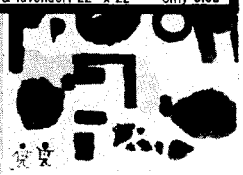

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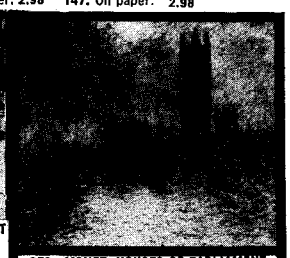

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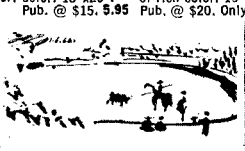

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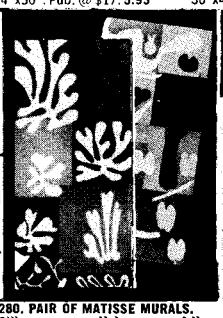

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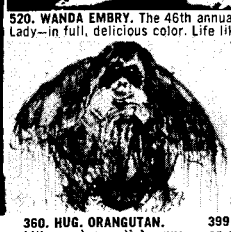

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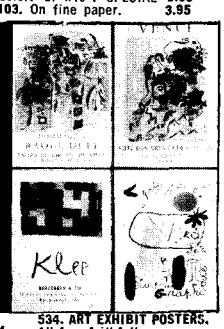

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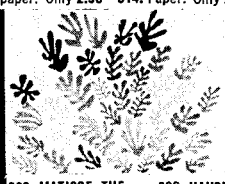

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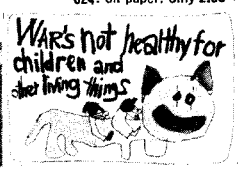

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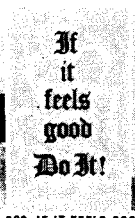

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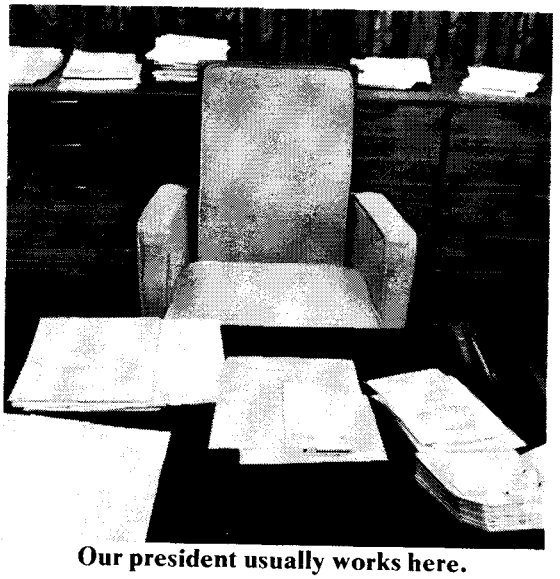

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Where Is the Dollar Going?

Inflation continues to erode the dollar. In a three-part report, Robert Lekachman examines the government's game plans; J. A. Livingston analyzes safeguards for the individual; and in a guest editorial Courtney C. Brown notes a new complication on the horizon.

Training a Pleasant Demon

by ROBERT LEKACHMAN

In recent weeks New York's policemen and telephone repairmen have struck, firemen and sanitation men threatened job actions, and cabbies talked about repeating their holiday walkout. New York is merely one example of a national malady whose symptoms include rising unemployment, a price inflation resistant to monetary and fiscal remedies, and desperate attempts by businessmen and workers to maintain or improve their situation in a perpetual competition with their rivals. Each "success" further aggravates the situation by sparking new wage demands and new price escalations.

What has gone wrong? Is the situation desperate? What can be done? Tentative answers are best displayed within a historical context. In advanced nations that have lost major wars or in poor, weakly governed, and corruptly administered states, inflation is the inevitable result of yielding to the temptation to finance government by printing money. This century has witnessed in Weimar Germany, Hungary, Chile, and China, among other sufferers, debauchery of currency when national leaders have been unwilling or unable to pay for public programs by assessing and collecting taxes. The resulting galloping inflation frequently rages until money loses its entire value, economic activity is reduced to barter, whole social classes are impoverished, the strong and crafty lay their hands on much of their nation's real assets, and new governments belatedly overturn old ones.

Fortunately, the inflationary episodes familiar to Americans, first in the 1950s and now again in the 1960s and 1970s, are much milder phenomena. The price rises even of the last year or two have been exceedingly modest in comparison with the rampant inflations of less favored lands. In the past year consumer prices have ascended a bit over 6 per cent, and hourly wages, a few widely publicized cases aside, have actually risen less in 1970 than they did in either of the two preceding years. Although these price hikes painfully squeeze pensioners and low-wage workers, they are sufficiently small so that no rational person has had reason to lose confidence in the continuing value of American money. Americans can take heart from a second characteristic of their national condition. Our major trading rivals are in the same or still leakier boats. Last year German wages soared 16.7 per cent, Japanese wages 11.1 per cent, and Italian wages an alarming 30.6 per cent—all three significantly more than the modest 4.3-per cent overall rise in American wages. As a predictable consequence, German, Japanese, and Italian prices went up more rapidly than American prices.

There is still another consideration that supports a temperate response to the current inflation. In part, the inflation is an unpleasant side effect of recent social enlightenment. In the Western democracies (plus Japan), the voters, hence their governments, will not tolerate protracted spells of severe unemployment. President Nixon has noticed that for a third of a century Democrats have been running against the memory of Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression for which, rather unjustly, Mr. Hoover and his party have had to bear apparently perpetual public reproach. In the 1970 elections, the old reliable was given another run, and its users achieved at least a standoff against Republicans, who relied upon Spiro Agnew and the "social issue" to carry them to Congress or the statehouse. Edward Heath's startling upset of Harold Wilson in last June's British general election was facilitated by unusually high unemployment, as the English judge such matters. Yet there have been many occasions in the past, particularly before John Maynard Keynes taught his colleagues that unemployment lacked inevitability, when governments quite cold-bloodedly inflicted savage job losses upon their constituents almost as acts of moral virtue. In these generally dismal times, it is something gained that no parliamentary government dares approach a major election in the midst of a serious depression.

Victories do not come free. In this instance one of victory's costs is a com-

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plication of national economic policy. It is very difficult to join low unemployment with acceptable price behavior, often identified as 1-2 per cent price inflation. Unless a government is resolute and intelligent, it will often face a choice between moderate unemployment and moderately rapid inflation. Although economists have done a poor job of sorting out the relative costs of inflation to rich, poor, and middling, common observation confirms the intuition that for blacks, teen-agers in the labor force, and the unskilled, unemployment is a good deal more menacing than inflation. By itself, a decent aversion to avoidable human suffering dictates opposition to the deliberate creation of unemployment as anti-inflationary policy. In times like these the argument from altruism is reinforced by the practical consideration that each unemployment increase further accentuates tensions between blacks and whites, taxpayers and welfare recipients, and union members and unprotected workers.

All the same, it cannot be denied that a society which rejects unemployment as an inflation cure must define a viable substitute policy. Two Eisenhower administrations did squeeze inflation out of the economy, at the cost of three recessions, high unemployment, substantial losses of potential Gross National Product, and the transfer of the White House in 1960 to John F. Kennedy.

There is, however, an alternative to these Draconian recipes of the past, and it can be approached via a brief preliminary glance at recent economic policy.

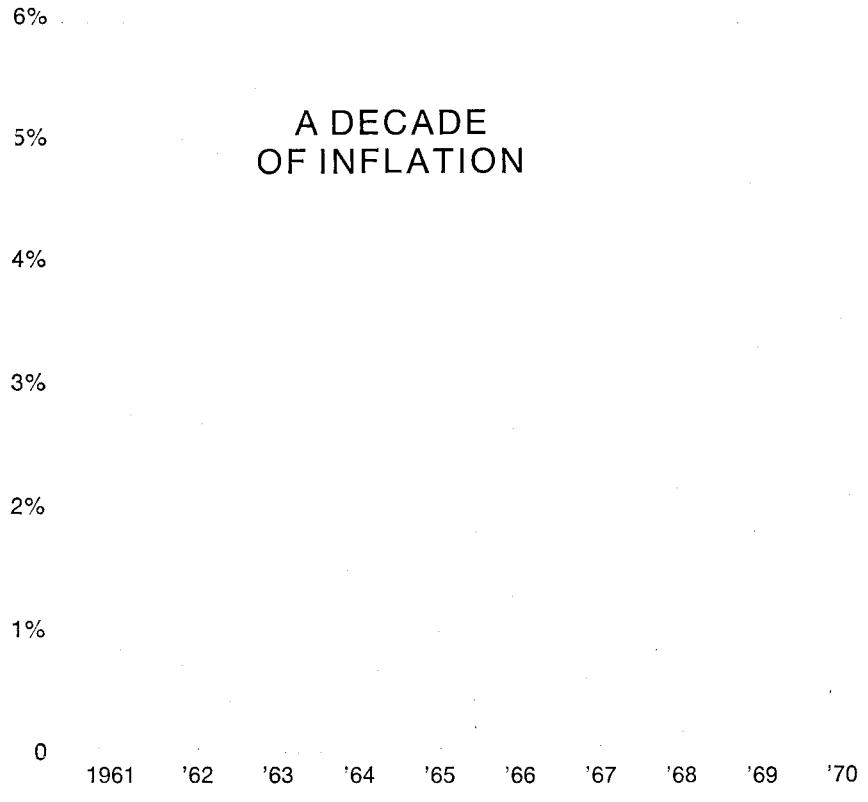
By more or less common opinion, Kennedy-Johnson management of the economy was brilliantly successful from early 1961 to mid-1965. Elected on the promise to get the country moving again, Mr. Kennedy surrounded himself with the leading practitioners of Keynesian New Economics—Walter Heller, James Tobin, Robert Solow, and, on a commuting basis, Paul Samuelson. Preaching the doctrine of fiscal stimulation, the President and his advisers encouraged private business spending by enacting an investment tax credit, enlarged public expenditures on defense and space, and—centerpiece of the new strategy—the dramatic $10-billion slash of personal and corporate income levies of February 1964, a measure that deliberately enlarged an existing budgetary deficit. Braced by such stimulants, the economy expanded steadily, and by the late spring of 1965 full employment had been approximated.

And prices behaved themselves, gently rising at 1.5-2 per cent annual rates, of which few complained. In those brief days of bliss, wage settlements were moderate, strikes few, job actions unknown, and economic policy triumphant. Basking in the applause of the laity, economists came to believe their own press notices. In retrospect, the success of the experts was founded upon the considerable slack in the 1961 economy, which permitted a good deal of growth in business investment and consumer demand out of existing plant capacity. There was a second reason for calm on the price front. The two Democratic Presidents were quite willing to intervene when either unions or major corporations threatened to behave in inflationary ways. During the most famous of these confrontations, Mr. Kennedy in April 1962 compelled the steel industry to roll back already announced general price increases. The best that Mr. Nixon could get from Bethlehem Steel was a halving of its original 12 per cent increase, and there are suspicious souls who believe the public quarrel between the White House and the steel industry was a charade designed to make palatable a quite sizable price hike.

The Kennedy-Johnson readiness to lean upon our economy's major decision-makers was formalized in wage-price guideposts developed by the Council of Economic Advisers. The guideposts, by relating wage and price changes to productivity performance, equipped public officials with sensible criteria of good and bad corporate and union behavior. Although specialists still argue about the effects of the guideposts, there is sufficient evidence that they have some useful impact upon potential inflation. At the least, they were an improvement over governmental inaction, and in 1971 they are a clue to the stronger incomes policies demanded by a more inflationary period.

As it damaged so much else of value in American life, Vietnam escalation dispelled the mystique of the New Economics. Moralists have ample grounds of complaint against Lyndon Johnson, a man who campaigned dovishly in 1964 and acted hawkishly in 1965. For economic policy, the fateful consequence of Johnsonian deception was Presidential unwillingness to concede publicly the widening scope and increasing cost of Southeast Asian calamity. The President simply refused to seek new taxes to finance his costly military adventure. In 1965 the sleeping dragon of inflation awoke, as the federal deficit leaped and resources were diverted from civilian to Pentagon uses. In early 1966 the last chance to leash the monster was lost when the President rejected the advice of his economists to level with Congress and the nation by seeking new tax authority.

Once started, inflation gathered force. Rising federal, business, and consumer spending chased relatively scarce goods. Prices rose, wage demands followed, and as unions settled for higher pay, prices rose again. In its current state inflation is a disease of fear and envy. Hostile groups jostle one another in an ugly scramble for advantage. The media arouse anger at



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the gap between the affluence of a few and the modest circumstances of the multitude. As inflation erodes even plump new union contracts, the mood of blue- and white-collar workers turns ugly.

What should be done? How as a nation do we put a stop to the noxious combination of rising unemployment and persistent inflation? There are only three policy alternatives. I shall discuss them in ascending order of social desirability. The first simply continues the initial Nixon game plan. Nixon Mark I counted upon tight money, frugality in federal spending, and an approach to balanced national budgets to check inflation at only moderate cost in enlarged unemployment. As who runs can read, this plan failed. Although administration economists forecast 4.3-per cent peak unemployment in 1970, December's national figure was 6 per cent. Inflation's deceleration, faintly registered on the statistician's instruments, was too slight to be noticeable by harassed housewives. There are a few economists left who believe that if this policy were adhered to, in time it would succeed, a faith akin to that of the Pentagon's true believers in final victory in Vietnam.

Just possibly their technical case is sound. Politically it is a non-starter. President Nixon, who attributed 1960 defeat to badly timed business recession and has had his troubles interpreting 1970 electoral results as Republican triumph, is obviously in no mood to wait. Accordingly, the new game plan pays rather more attention to output and employment than it does to prices and inflation. Mr. Nixon, who boldly asserts that "I am now a Keynesian in economics," advertises a new activism in fiscal policy. Once a moralistic advocate of balanced budgets, he plans a federal deficit of 11.6 billion.

This second policy considerably improves upon the first one, for it promises to check and in time reverse the upward trend of unemployment. But even this game plan is seriously defective. All too probably, federal priming of the fiscal pump will give renewed impetus to inflation. If prices surge upward, the Federal Reserve is unlikely to pour enough new money and credit into the banking system to allow the Treasury to finance its huge new deficit by selling new securities. The last time the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System seriously disagreed (during the Truman years), it was the Treasury that backed down. More rapid inflation may have a similar impact upon Mr. Nixon's attempts to stimulate the economy. Under Federal Reserve pressure he may be compelled to run a smaller budget deficit than unemployment and lagging Gross National Product urgently define as essential.

"My husband has everything, and I thought a policy to cover it all would be nice."

The Nixon administration's reluctance to go beyond fiscal and monetary policy proceeds from a fact of American economic organization that most economists and all conservative politicians are reluctant to face: The American economy is only partly competitive. Where buyers and sellers are numerous, small, and weak, prices will drop when an administration pursues deflationary policies. However, a great many important markets are in varying degrees controlled by a very few exceedingly powerful organizations. Public utilities are monopolies subject to the usually indulgent supervision of weak public service commissions. The delivery of medical services is substantially controlled by one of America's more predatory trade unions, the American Medical Association. In industries such as steel, autos, aluminum, copper, and electrical appliances, a small number of giant firms tacitly concert their pricing policies. In the construction trades, unions are often powerful enough to impose exorbitantly expensive contract settlements upon relatively weak employers. Their power, like that of the AMA, flows from their ability to limit entry into their ranks. Bethlehem Steel could even try to raise some of its prices 12 per cent in the face of rising foreign competition and sluggish domestic demand because its executives had reason to anticipate that the other major steel companies would follow suit. Where markets are oligopolized firms have considerable latitude of choice between high output and low prices and low output and high prices. Similarly, construction unions are able to opt for higher wages and lower employment rather than the reverse.

Once these realities of market power are given their due weight, it is clear why orthodox fiscal and monetary policies can restrain inflation only at the price of politically and socially intolerable unemployment levels. If unemployment soars to 15 per cent, even construction unions moderate their demands. If steel operating rates shrink to 25 per cent of capacity, even the Bethlehems just might cut instead of hike prices.

No sensible community awaits such catastrophes. Simple common sense instructs anyone not blinkered by free-market ideology that in our mixed economy prices and wages are the resultant of a combination of private-market power and ordinary price competition. Where private power thwarts public policy, the remedy is in the appropriate deployment of Presidential and Congressional authority.

Public opinion, which is often more sensible than the experts, repeatedly has supported the imposition of mandatory wage and price controls. Jawboning and even the resurrection of the wage-price guideposts are inadequate remedies. The inflation has lasted too long.

The best anti-inflationary policy, accordingly, pays heed to the twin aspirations of promoting full employment and controlling the upward creep of prices. Belatedly but prudently, Mr. Nixon has shifted to a budgetary assault upon unemployment. This will succeed only if he does a great deal more about wages and prices than his sporadic interventions into specific situations have accomplished or are likely to accomplish.

Congress has already conferred upon the President unsought and unwelcome powers to impose wage and price controls. There is no mystery about the incomes policy that is now needed to validate expansionary fiscal policy and

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encourage lenient monetary policy. Two of the wisest economists of our day have pointed the way. Robert Roosa, Undersecretary of the Treasury during the Kennedy years, has proposed a six-month freeze of wages and prices. John Kenneth Galbraith has been arguing for a system of selective wage and price controls focused upon industries where the market power of corporations and unions is great. *Fortune*'s annual list of the 500 largest industrial firms would make a convenient start. The two judicious proposals reinforce each other. The breathing space accorded by a brief wage-price freeze could profitably be used to construct an intelligent set of controls.

Of one thing I am certain. If the administration does not soon resolve its policy waverings and bite the bullet of strong and consistent incomes policy, the consequences will be grave. The least important will be Republican defeat next year. The more significant will be the threat to the very tentative economic recovery which may be under way. A confrontation between the President and his former mentor Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, would disturb the business community, unsettle the stock market, and pose the menace of contradictory monetary policy and fiscal policy.

The health of the economy, the fate of the unemployed, and the hope of reduced social tension are in Mr. Nixon's hands. If he opts for price and wage inaction, Dr. Burns and his six Federal Reserve colleagues may be too frightened by inflation to loosen credit.

If, as on alternate days he sounds like doing, Mr. Nixon moves toward more activism, the chances are excellent in 1971 that we can simultaneously reduce unemployment possibly below 5 per cent, slow inflation down to a 3-4 per cent pace, and, incidentally, substantially improve Mr. Nixon's chances for a renewal of his White House lease.

For 1971 the economic recipe for rosy cheeks, high energy, and buoyant spirits is an easy blend of three elements. The budget deficit should be large, $20-billion at least, both because the stimulus to the economy is essential and because an array of pressing urban needs could be alleviated by more generous federal funding. Credit ought to be further loosened and interest rates further reduced partly to encourage business investment but still more to alleviate the desperate national shortage of new homes. Finally, all of these good things can be brought to pass by the third ingredient —a sensible incomes policy.

A long time ago a great English economist advised his readers to appeal to men's strongest not their highest motives. Since I believe Mr. Nixon's strongest motive is a yearning for re-election, I am moderately hopeful that as the year passes he will alter his game plan a second time and complete an otherwise sensible economic policy with a system of wage and price controls.

However, even if current policies moderate inflation during the next twelve or eighteen months, it is foolish to ignore the long-run inflationary bias characteristic of advanced industrial societies. As we have noted, this bias is an effect of the concentration of economic power in large corporations and major trade unions, each inevitably devoted to the improvement of their constituencies' situation. The upward tilt of the price level is accentuated by a general public perception that governments can and should grapple with unemployment any time it rises to such historically moderate rates as 5 or 6 per cent. If truth be told, there is a still more significant explanation of inflation's intractability. This is its role in the generation of euphoria and profit among real estate developers, stock market operators, business investors, conglomerate organizers, advertisers, and indeed any individual or group alert enough or sufficiently well-organized to grab a piece of the action.

Accordingly, the long-run control of inflation in democratic communities resolves itself into two practical issues. The first is the protection of those least able to survive the competition for advantage. Low-wage workers in non-union industries, pensioners, and cities and states pinched by rising costs and unresponsive revenue sources are inflation's major casualties. A properly functioning welfare state that has reconciled itself to long-term mild inflation will mitigate its effects by subsidizing the cities, adjusting social benefits to reflect rising prices, and increasing minimum wage levels.

The second issue of practical public policy starts with the word "mild." A gentle average annual 2-3-per cent rate of price inflation encourages enterprise and promotes both investment and employment. Public policy's delicate task is to prevent inflation from accelerating. This job is best done by the education of the public and of Congress on the necessity of permanent incomes policy. A modern government requires an armory of economic weapons suitable for intervention in varied price and wage circumstances. As President Nixon has recently come to realize in his handling of steel pricing, a President can do something by jawboning and still more by threats to remove import quota protections and shift government orders. For the long run, sensible incomes policy goes much further. After the fashion of the Kennedy-Johnson guideposts, it defines the criteria of responsible private action and it creates the appropriate public agencies of surveillance, publicity, and control. At its best, good incomes policy alters the political and social climate within which powerful economic actors play their roles.

Like the problem, this solution has amazingly little to do with ideology. Countries as various in their politics and economic organization as Sweden, Italy, France, England, Japan, and the United States have struggled in recent years to reconcile acceptable price behavior and high employment. Although nowhere has incomes policy been a total success, no country but the United States has even pretended to abandon itself to the play of market forces.

In this unsatisfactory world, wise men recognize that inflation of some variety is unavoidable because alternative conditions are even worse. The moral appears to be that inflation is such a pleasant demon that sensible political leaders will do better to improve the devil's manners than to try to exorcise him.

"I'm depressed."

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Hedges for the Prudent Man

by J. A. LIVINGSTON

President Nixon would be a richer man had his checkbook measured up to his Wall Street prescience on April 28 last year. He told a group of businessmen: "You will begin to see, in the third quarter of the year, the economy leveling off . . . in the fourth quarter, you will begin to see more encouraging signs of an upturn. Frankly, if I had any money, I'd be buying stocks right now."

The President's forecast of a business recovery was premature. But he was only a month off in picking the bottom of the bear market. Had he bought, he'd have been 14 per cent behind at the May 26 low. But he'd be well ahead by now. Stocks have advanced 40 per cent from their lows. And Wall Street technicians, particularly Dow theorists, are satisfied that the Nixon Bear Market has been supplanted by the Nixon Bull Market. Thus does Wall Street reply with an emphatic "yes" to the question: Should the prudent man or woman buy common stocks as a hedge against inflation?

This much is certain: Inflation is here to stay a while longer. The President's economic prognosis for 1971 calls for a 12-per cent increase in the dollar value of goods and services from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971. And prices will rise 4 to 4.5 per cent as against 5.5 per cent last year. That's an improvement, if realized—but it's still inflation.

The prudent man is his own best answer to inflation—if he has a marketable skill. A lawyer, physician, or accountant beats rising costs by raising fees. The worker on the assembly line, the policeman, and the schoolteacher expect higher wages. The salesman counts on a bigger commission—what he sells commands a higher price. The TV serviceman collects more per call. And so it goes—earnings are the answer to inflation.

The prudent man seeks to safeguard his prudently acquired savings with an asset that, like his own earning power, will keep abreast or ahead of the cost of living. Opportunities—each with its own risk and appeal—are many: stocks, bonds, real estate, antiques, works of art, rare books, diamonds. He hedges not only against inflation but against his own judgment. He distrusts bonds as a depreciating asset during inflation, yet he'll want some for assured income, knowing he takes a double risk. If he spends $1,000 for a bond paying 6 per cent interest, and prices rise 5 per cent, his $60 annual income shrinks to $57 in the market place and his $1,000 capital to $950. So his command of goods and services at the end of the first year is only $1,007. That's a return of less than 1 per cent in purchasing power. Hardly satisfactory.

He'll own more stocks than bonds. That has been an investment fundamental ever since Edgar Lawrence Smith, a bond salesman with a flair for research, wrote *Common Stocks as Long Term Investments* in 1924. At that time, Smith was not doing too well. Many of his clients were venturing into common stocks. To him, this was their folly and his lost commissions. Methodically, he assembled statistics to reconvert these renegades, by measuring the performance of stocks versus bonds. Lo! His data reversed his a priori thesis. His 129-page book provided the rationale for the 1929 bull market and the overenthusiasm that fathered the crash.

Despite the devastation to stock prices during the Great Depression, Smith's thesis has stood up. A University of Chicago study shows that in the forty-year span from 1926 through 1965 the return (dividends plus capital appreciation) on all the stocks was 9.3 per cent. The return in the same period on bonds was less than half that.

To hedge against the debasement of money, men historically have bought gold. But the prudent investor would be leery of an inert metal, even were he legally able to own it. It has to be stored in a vault, it should be insured, it doesn't earn interest. It's an expense—a drain. Speculators and investors (if they can be so called) still buy and sell gold in Europe's free markets, notably London, but a major profit depends on the United States, which determines gold's monetary price. In 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt revalued gold from $20.67 to $35 an ounce. He wanted to inflate the world's money supply and stop deflation. Today, however, the world suffers from too much money. Raising the price would add to inflationary pressures. Only France, among major Western industrial nations, has favored an advance in the monetary price. That was when the late Charles de Gaulle was President.

Diamonds may be a girl's best friend, but not the investor's. As soon as the bauble leaves Tiffany's, Cartier's, or Caldwell's, it's a used commodity. The price falls, even as the price of a new automobile on its first mile. The purchaser buys retail but has to sell wholesale.

Over the years, coins, masterworks of art, rare books, antiques, and other collector's items have appreciated in price. But they are not primarily investments. Like gold, they should be insured and guarded. If they go up in price, fine, but that is incidental to the pleasure of collecting. The income they provide is psychic, not monetary. Rarity—at times uniqueness—is essential. A Chippendale chair has a quality of its own. Its patina cannot be reproduced. Scarcity imparts value to coins, stamps, first editions, and antiques.

What makes a painting an inflation hedge also makes it a risk. Artists go out of style. Few are those the gods ennoble—Titian, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, Rodin, Goya—with museum permanence. The price put on a Jackson Pollock, Andy Warhol, or Andrew Wyeth today is not as assured as that of a Manet, Eakins, Modigliani, or Picasso. The selection of a work of art as an inflation hedge demands a shrewd, calculating eye and much the same knowledge and experience that go into a financial analyst's selection of a

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stock or a real estate expert's choice of property. In the nineteenth century, Meissonier and Bouguereau were highly popular and successful French artists. But when their paintings fell out of fashion, so did their prices. The storage areas of museums are well stocked with works of painters and sculptors whose importance and prices have been diminished by time.

Real estate and stocks belong to a different genre. Great fortunes—such as the Astors'—have been built up by acquiring and holding land. But this can be costly, especially these days as cities scrounge for tax revenues. An investment in real estate usually requires a large sum of capital and entails debt. Rental housing, shopping centers, office buildings bring in income. But they must be in improving neighborhoods. At times of overbuilding, expected rentals may not be realized. Then, instead of being an income producer, property becomes a burden. Though "average men" have made money by buying houses, renting them, and becoming, in time, landlords, real estate is not the ideal inflation hedge for the average man.

Nor can a residence be regarded as cost-of-living insurance, even if it appreciates in price. Where does the owner live after he has sold it? If he buys another home, dollars come in only to go out. The Internal Revenue Code recognizes this. It defers the payment of taxes on capital gains provided the seller of a home uses the proceeds for another home of equal or greater market value. Of course, the home-seller can move into rented quarters. Then he has to pay the capital-gains tax, if any—and he has to pay rent, an expense he didn't have before.

Except during panics on Wall Street, stocks have this advantage over real estate, antiques, paintings, or rare books: They're considered "liquid." They can be turned into cash quickly. There is no searching among dealers for the best price, no haggling through a real estate agent with the prospective buyer. And prices that can be read every day in the newspaper are almost as good as following the daily double at the races. For lonely widows, keeping track of stock quotations is a form of occupational therapy.

A stock, however, is more than price in the newspaper or an engraved certificate. It's a share or participation in the company's real estate, plant and equipment, inventories, organization, and management. Years ago, the New York Stock Exchange popularized the phrase "people's capitalism." Owning a share of stock doesn't make you a duPont or a Ford, but at least you can feel like a country cousin.

Far too often, stocks are regarded as an inflation hedge for the wrong reason. In Germany after World War I, bonds were paid off in near-worthless currency. Owners of businesses fared well. Their assets—real estate, equipment, inventories—kept pace with the inflation. Yet, assets, as assets, don't protect the stockholder. Corporate executives don't dispose of properties to get capital gains. They want to perpetuate the company and their jobs, salaries, and emoluments. Since they don't make a practice of selling assets, how they use them is important. Penn Central Company has plenty of assets, estimated at more than $100 a share. Yet the company is in receivership. The stock, which sold above $80 a share in 1968, now trades at less than one-tenth that. The company loses money, it has discontinued paying dividends, and prospects for resumption are dim.

Earnings, which promise dividends, are the sine qua non of stock values. An investor may buy IBM, which often yields less than 2 per cent. But he anticipates a rising stream of dividends—three, five, or ten years later. When speculators purchase shares in an infant company, they count on ultimate earnings followed by dividends. Then the price of the stock will rise.

History validates the prudent man's trust in stocks. They have increased in market value in nine out of the last ten decades. And advances in four of the five inflationary decades protected stockholders against increases in living costs. Here are the figures:

Stock Prices vs. Cost of Living

Period	Stocks	Cost of Living
1872-80*	+ 5%	— 19%
1881-90	+ 42	— 6
1891-1900	+ 13	— 9
1901-10	+ 49	+ 14
1911-20	+ 30	+111
1921-30	+153	— 17
1931-40	— 35	— 16
1941-50	+ 72	+ 72
1951-60	+224	+ 23
1961-70	+ 54	+ 31

*Only nine years; earlier figures not available for stocks.
Sources: Standard and Poor's Index, Department of Labor

If America's past is Wall Street's prologue, then common stocks are inflation's antidote. But the prudent man hedges his bets. He wonders if common stocks will perform as heretofore. Successful corporations, of course, are money machines. They trade goods and services for the dollars with which they meet a payroll, purchase materials, replace worn-out plant and equipment, satisfy tax collectors, and make a profit. The profit, or earning power, imparts value to stocks. But corporations have been trading an increasing quantity of dollars for a lower percentage of profit. Although volume has risen, the margin available to stockholders has declined.

In 1947, 1948, and 1950 corporate profits crested. They got above 8 per cent of the Gross National Product, a percentage also reached in 1929. But in the past twenty years, profits have not neared that percentage, notwithstanding the longest period of recessionless expansion in U.S. history, from 1961 through 1968. And, in recent years, the trend—profits relative to GNP—has been downward (for purposes of the following analysis, the GNP—total output of goods and services—has been treated as sales):

Profits vs. GNP

Year	GNP	Profits	Pfts. as % of GNP
	—BILLIONS—		
1965	$685	$47	6.9%
1966	750	50	6.7
1967	794	47	5.9
1968	865	48	5.5
1969	931	48	5.2
1970*	977	44	4.5

*Estimate
Source: Department of Commerce

The postwar role of government puts this decline in perspective. The Employment Act of 1946 slid a cushion under this country's high-risk, high-profit, and high-loss economy by directing the President to "promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." This was the Great Divide—the government's mandate to tame the business cycle. No more Great Depressions!

In the five postwar recessions—one under Truman, three under Eisenhower, and one under Nixon—the drop in industrial production has averaged 10 per cent as compared with the 19-per cent average for earlier declines. The duration has been shorter, too—eleven versus twenty-one months. Annual unemployment, which averaged 18 per cent during the Thirties, has not exceeded 7 per cent since 1941. If the government is the National Economic Stabilizer, then recession losses won't be as great as formerly. As a corollary, investors don't deserve so great a return.

But what the government gives in stability it can take away in taxes. The corporation, far from being the private enterprise it was in the days of J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, and John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has become institutionalized. Its profits and dividends

(*Continued on page* 58)

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The Theater

Henry Hewes

The Saved Nine

THE GREAT VALUE of Father Daniel Berrigan's new play *The Trial of the Catonsville Nine* is not its dramatic effectiveness, for there is little drama to the trial of nine persons who openly admit that they have intentionally broken the law, even when their motive is so noble as the stopping of a war in which innocent babies are burned to death with napalm. The verdict in such a case is never in doubt. Moreover, both the prosecutor and the judge seem too kindly to be stage villains.

Beyond the lack of those elements that make a courtroom drama suspenseful, there is also the fact that the "crime" committed by the Catonsville Nine, the burning of 378 Selective Service records, could have had no direct effect on stopping the war. Since the draft board was able to reconstruct those records with a little extra work, the whole affair amounted to a slight nuisance. And indeed, if the government had decided not to arrest and try these selective arsonists, the event might have passed into oblivion as a minor news item.

However, the government did take the bait, and as a result we have a historic event and a play that should deeply trouble us all. The play, which is virtually a rearrangement of the words actually spoken at the trial, attempts to do several things. With utter sincerity and deliberate untheatricality, the actors recount some of the discriminatory acts against the poor of the world allegedly committed by American institutions. Because their dialogue is presented in a montage of brief statements, seven of the Catonsville Nine remain rather anonymous, and what is being said emerges more strongly than the character who said it. What their charges do is remind us that the war in Vietnam is not all that needs to be stopped for America to live up to its democratic ideals.

More important than these specific items are the deeper revelations delivered by Fathers Daniel and Philip Berrigan. Daniel, played with a nice touch of mischievousness by Ed Flanders, confesses that he is a compulsive rebel who despises the "sheepfold" of priests who queasily side-step the public horror and make Jesus "a temple eunuch." Yet his obvious enjoyment of his role does not negate the logic of his explanation why he could not go on announcing the gospel from a pedestal. He tells us, "I was threatened with verbalizing my moral substance out of existence."

Philip, as portrayed with rugged vitality by Michael Kane, appears less a role-player and more a man who has found himself fulfilled by seeing society as it looks from the underside. He warns us simply: "We cannot ravage the environment of Indochina, kill ten civilians for every soldier, and expect anything but do-or-die opposition. We cannot fight the abstraction of communism by killing the people who believe in it."

In contrast with the defendants' controlled anger is the judge's benevolence. There is a most interesting exchange of ideas between him and the accused while the jury is out deliberating its verdict. The judge sympathizes with the Catonsville Nine but feels he had no other course than to instruct the jury to disregard conscience and make their decision entirely upon the facts and the letter of the law. The judge, who believes that the war can be stopped by use of institutions as they currently exist in our country, points out that if the protesters had gotten legal advice they could have found a better way to challenge the legality of the war than their act at Catonsville. This does not satisfy the Berrigans, who feel that our churches and our courts no longer serve the needs of the people.

Father Berrigan's stated intention that the play purge us of pity for the defendants is hard to achieve when you have nine protagonists. Director Gordon Davidson has done the best he can by having each performer underplay, thereby suggesting the inner peace of blessedly saved souls. The result is convincingly honest and partly compensates for a lack of that accelerating ascendancy to group ecstasy which might have made the climactic moment, when the nine step forward and ask the audience to join them in the Lord's Prayer, more emotionally stirring and less passively submissive.

Nevertheless, the entire play does remind us that the Catonsville Nine have willingly exchanged loss of personal liberty for a joyous freedom from the frustration and guilt of not having made a total commitment to ending the war. And their gesture of resistance stands as a rallying point for those who wish to confess their own insufficiency. To attend this play is to go to the Good Shepherd-Faith Church on West 66th Street and make a token atonement for the incompleteness of our commitment. We do not even have to be in political agreement with these radicals. We only need to feel that whatever it is we believe, we believe it too half-heartedly.

The Phoenix Theatre, which along with Leland Hayward co-produced the New York production of *The Trial of the Catonsville Nine,* has also come up with a most successful Broadway presentation of Molière's *The School for Wives.*

Poet Richard Wilbur has crafted a gorgeous translation of this comic portrait of a forty-two-year-old man who selfishly seeks to marry his teenaged ward. And under Stephen Porter's unstrained but adroit direction, Molière's rhymed couplets, which could easily become monotonous, are used so deftly and relaxedly that they delight and liberate our minds.

The plot is both simple and subtle. Arnolphe has deliberately brought up his beautiful ward Agnes to be totally innocent and gullible. He reasons that the less she knows about life, the more satisfied and faithful she will be as his wife. However, there are flaws in Arnolphe's strategy, for, as his wise friend Crysalde wittily points out, "a simpleton can commit adultery without suspecting it."

By coincidence, Arnolphe meets Horace, the handsome son of his old friend Oronte, and to his consternation Horace confides in him that he has been enjoying rendezvous with Agnes. Arnolphe confronts her, and Agnes openly confesses that, following the dictates of simple goodheartedness, she has befriended Horace. She hesitates in telling Arnolphe what else she has done, because she is afraid he might be angry. He presses her, and Agnes blushingly admits she has given Horace a piece of ribbon Arnolphe had given her. Here Brian Bedford, who plays Arnolphe, is marvelous as with controlled exasperation he tells her to "forget the ribbon" and get to what for him is the all-important detail.

Mr. Bedford is droll throughout, as he shows us a man driven mad by fate, which keeps rescuing him only to throw him into hotter water. Of course, he deserves what he gets, because, as Agnes reveals in one beautifully direct speech, Arnolphe might have made her fall in love with him, had he been generous and trusting enough to give her a good education. The rest of the cast, which includes Joan van Ark as Agnes and David Dukes as Horace, handle the verse competently, but it is pretty much Mr. Bedford's triumphant evening.

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Inflation: The Dangerous Sedative

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The following guest editorial is by Courtney C. Brown, the George E. Warren professor of business at the Columbia Business School and editor of* Columbia Journal of World Business.

Where is the dollar going? At the risk of mild pedantry, it may be helpful to clarify the question. Where is the *value* of the dollar going in terms of 1) other currencies, 2) gold, 3) a "market basket" of goods and services? Or are there still more important and more difficult questions? Where is the dollar going—to whom and for what purposes? A cursory review of some of the controls, causes, and consequences of inflation may help answer these questions.

Inflation is now an "in" topic. It is much discussed, too often perhaps without fully realizing the complexities involved. The guessing game centers on whether the demon—a nice demon to most of us if he will only purr—can be controlled by monetary policies alone, by fiscal policies alone, or by a combination of the two. Some doubt the efficacy of the two in combination, pointing to newly developed rigidities in the nation's economic structure. What they mean, of course, is the ability of organized labor to punish the rest of the community when its demands are unmet, and of oligopolistic business to set and obtain administered prices.

Those who hold this "structural rigidity" view feel a sense of despair. The inevitable sequence is held to be wage adjustments that exceed gains in productivity, price adjustments to compensate for the increased unit labor costs, or, alternatively, a squeeze on profits followed by declining activity and job opportunities. But since no government of a contemporary democracy can long endure with significant unemployment, fiscal, monetary, and supporting government policies must be used to validate the previously induced price increases. Indeed, in the United States since 1946, the federal government has been under legislative mandate to maintain full employment.

The price increases then serve as the basis for a demand for a new round of wage increases, ad infinitum. The skewing that has placed a progressively larger proportion of the total labor force in service jobs only makes the matter more difficult. It is hard to increase productivity, or output per man-hour on the job, in police, sanitation, or fire departments; in classrooms, in museums, or even at sales counters.

The assignment of responsibility for this ratchet pattern of behavior depends on where one enters the circle in his thinking. To those who enter at the catch-up-to-the-cost-of-living stage, it appears as if labor is asking only for its just due. To those who first observe the wage adjustment to be in excess of productivity, it appears that labor has excessive power and is determined to use it. Economics is not an exact science, but individual economists have not hesitated to point the finger of fault at those participants in the charade—government, business, or labor—that their emotional propensities have identified.

Beginning to emerge is a growing conviction that perhaps we are caught in a squirrel cage—a predicament that is no one's fault, yet is everyone's fault. Is it possible that the mischief-maker has been our postwar fascination with the concept of growth for its own sake—maximum growth, not optimum growth? Let's confess. A little inflation is like fertilizer in the garden. The way to get maximum growth is with wage adjustments that exceed productivity increments, followed by price rises to maintain a profitable business system, all validated by appropriate increases in money and credit—supplemented by federal budget deficits when required. Growth is associated with increased money incomes, and inflation is the perpetual generator. The expectation of more money income each year has been ingrained into the very fabric of all of us —from the welfare recipient to the corporation president.

Two difficulties with this pleasant pattern are beginning to make their insistent appearance. A third is on the horizon.

First, the happy formula has no place for the unorganized, incapacitated and unprotected, or disadvantaged. Some thirty million of our people are being punished cruelly. Moreover, we must include among the punished most of our cherished social institutions: universities, museums, hospitals, and others that do not have comparable access to cost-reducing productivity improvement. The observation may sound cynical, but many sophisticated commentators now regard labor-management negotiations as being as much a mutual judgment of what the public can absorb as a contest between the parties at the table.

The second difficulty, and perhaps the highest social cost of continuous inflation, even though mild, is its encouragement to organize for personal preferment. Self-reliance is out of fashion. The traditional processes of a libertarian and individualistic society by which distributive shares of the nation's gross production are awarded have largely been replaced. The confrontation of what has come to be called "muscle" among a wide variety of pressure groups has taken the center of the stage. The circumstances of continuous inflation are thus subtly challenging the most basic tenet of democracy. There can be no doubt that the deep despair and resignation felt by so many today is a conscious or unconscious recognition that a "way of life" is in transition; that the wide-

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spread acceptance of continued mild inflation by business, labor, and government has resulted in a malignant growth of controls imposed on heretofore reasonably flexible and responsive institutions.

The third difficulty, just now on the horizon, is a general disillusionment with the entire concept of maximum growth. Generated in part by ecologists and by our youth culture's disdain for material things, these reservations are certain to become much stronger in the decade ahead.

Considering these three debilitations, perhaps it is time to ask ourselves whether continuous inflation, any inflation, is desirable, or necessary, even as a generator of growth. It has long since been forgotten that the nation had a sustained growth of real income per capita for nearly 100 years in the nineteenth century with gradually *declining* prices except for wartime interruptions. An elbow break with the past occurred in the mid-1940s. A sustained increase in prices has been experienced from 1945 through 1970. In retrospect, the behavior of our historical price curves has been dramatic.

The rate of future growth under conditions of stable or slightly declining prices would not be as great as in a cycle of sustained mild inflation, but growth there can be. The equity achieved in the distribution of real incomes would be greater, since the distribution would occur with less group politics and pressure tactics than is characteristic of the contemporary scene. Of greatest importance, it would occur without discrimination against the unprotected. It would diminish the compulsion now felt by workers in the service sectors to enter the arena of power politics. Stable or declining prices in essence would result in the distribution of the benefits of increasing productivity by making all current incomes more valuable in the market place.

Our major national commitments to the future may yet compel a revision of our "easy-rider" attitudes toward inflation. When and if we succeed in contracting our extensive military involvements, the nation's attention will turn more actively to a number of too long neglected amenities of a good life: better administration of more ample medical services, the reduction of poverty (which inflation is now aggravating), an expansion of educational opportunity, and an improved control of the environment. All of these will be costly and must be accomplished in circumstances that will provide limited opportunities for more output per man-hour of effort. The fulfillment of these national goals can only be made more difficult by inflation.

Where is the dollar going? Since the rest of the developed world is grappling with the same problems as the United States, it is doubtful that the *value* of the dollar will change significantly in terms of other currencies. The same conclusion is applicable to its value in terms of gold, now that the world has learned to use paper gold for reserves, including the dollar itself. But unless national attitudes change basically, and there is no present evidence of this, the market-basket value of the dollar will continue to decline. That means that those who are organized will continue to take dollars away from the unprotected. Economic and political rigidities will continue to harden, individualism will be progressively abandoned as a way of life, and the disadvantaged and unorganized will become more and more dependent.

Inflation is a dangerous psychological sedative. We think we have the knowledge and courage to keep it under control. Others, equally intelligent, have thought so at other times to their grief. It may be that we have tamed the demon, but it should be observed that the sources of his strength are now deeply embedded in the political as well as the economic mores of the nation. And the bite he has taken out of the consumer's dollar has increased in size with each passing year for the past half decade. —COURTNEY C. BROWN.

On the Edge

by May Swenson

I was thinking, while I was working on my income tax:
Here in the open angle of a V—
that blue on the map that's water—my house
tucked into the fold of a hill, on the edge

of a ragged beak of the sea—
that widens and narrows, according to the tide
this little house will be swallowed
some year. Not yet, but threatens.

Chips are houses, twigs are trees
on the woodland ledges along the lip,
the blue throat open the thirsty. Where
my chip-roof sits, sandland loosens, boulders

shift downslope, bared roots of old trunks stumble.
The undermining and undulating lurch is all one way,
the shore dragged south, to spill into and fill
a greater mouth,

I was thinking while I was working.
The April sun was warm. Suddenly,
all the twigs on the privet budded green,
the cardinal flamed and called,

the maple rained its flowerets down, and spread
leaf-grown. July's plush roses bloomed, were blown.
A hundred gladiola sunsets, in a row,
raced to die, and dyed the cove—

while the sea crawled the sand,
gnawed on the cliff. And leisurely,
cracks in the flagstones happened, leaks in the roof.
The gateposts crumbled. Mortar in the stone wall

loosened, boards in the porch let the nailheads through.
I was thinking, while April's crocus
poked out of earth on the cesspool top:
Blueblack winter of water coming,

icewhite, rockhard tide pounding—pounding the side
of the gaping V.
But smell of the windfresh, salty morning,
flash of the sunwhipped beak of the sea!

Better get last year's layers of old leaves up,
before this year's green bursts out, turns brown,
comes blowing down, I was thinking,
while I was working on my income tax.

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Letters to the Editor

The Future in Dollars and Sense

RE: the special issue "Can We Afford Tomorrow?" by members of the Committee for Economic Development [*SR*, Jan. 23].

J. Irwin Miller, in "Changing Priorities: Hard Choices, New Price Tags," has raised the issues that must be considered *in toto* if we are to build a foundation for a worthwhile tomorrow. That these questions should be posed in such a forthright manner by a businessman is remarkable and encouraging. If the chairman of each major business enterprise were required to submit along with its financial statement an annual progress report on its contribution to the future, our national leadership might be able to focus on priorities that are supported by men of good will. The necessity of redirecting the flow of capital to provide for tomorrow and today would seem to be part of the responsibility of the Establishment. . . . If our national leaders who constantly juggle funds to subsidize short-range objectives cannot see the forest for the trees, it is high time that business leaders awaken to forestall bankruptcy of national body and spirit.

EDWARD L. BEUTNER,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. IRWIN MILLER: statesman.

W. DEAN HOPKINS,
Cleveland, O.

JOHN R. MEYER, in "The Economy: Our Deceptive 'Growth Dividend,'" used a semantic and meaningless argument in suggesting that continued economic growth was beneficial to our resource situation. Any use of natural resources at a rate that exceeds the very slow process of natural regeneration (e.g., geological uplift of mineral ores) must, in the long run, exhaust the inevitably finite supply of that resource. Unless economic growth can be achieved with extraordinarily small inputs of natural resources, it is ultimately detrimental in exhausting the resources on which it is based. I would ask Mr. Meyer if "prosperity" can be had only through growth?

As part of the same series, Carroll L. Wilson stated, in "Environment: Preparing for the Crunch," "The existence of global pollution does not imply the need for a global solution." In the sense that it is impossible to reconcentrate and make harmless the many materials like DDT that we have spread through almost every part of the global environment, he is correct. Control must be exerted at the source of these substances before they disperse. However, in the sense that a great many other nations possess abilities to pollute, which are nearly as great as our own, a global solution is essential.

SHAUN BENNETT,
Vermont Environmental Center, Inc.,
Ripton, Vt.

Conscience-stricken?

IN HIS guest editorial "Vietnam: What Is Left of Conscience?" [*SR*, Feb. 13], Bill Moyers asserts that war is "so total a departure from the traditions of civility that men have labored for centuries to achieve," and he implies that, since "men have consciences if governments do not," individual morality may be the basis for hope that the military policies of our government will be altered.

If, however, conscience is only the voice of social convention (as Freud believed), then both individual conscience and national war policy are products of the same social forces, and the former is unlikely to oppose the latter. I think that it may be argued against Mr. Moyers that war is not a departure from our traditions but rather a logical consequence of the lack of freedom and equality that condition most men's lives. By raising all his questions in the context of a supposed standard of civility in order to recall us to our ideals through the strength of conscience, Mr. Moyers avoids the force of the psychological critique of the ethics of conscience as well as the more obvious question of the validity of our political system itself. He assumes that our action in Vietnam is somehow an aberration, but our history of violence at home and abroad does not support this assumption.

What is needed, it seems to me, is something other than recalling men to individual honor and responsibility; what is needed perhaps entails the creation of a tradition of ongoing critique of all political systems (and especially one's own) so as to keep governments from becoming objects of more than tentative commitment or reflective allegiance.

MARC KOLDEN,
Chicago, Ill.

AS A COLLEGE STUDENT, I was quite indignant to read a certain passage of Bill Moyers's recent guest editorial. Mr. Moyers wrote: "Campuses are quiet, I suspect, because the threat of the draft is disappearing." The former White House press secretary, although clearly labeling this as opinion, is obviously not well acquainted with the motivation behind the student movement. Certainly, I am not naïve enough to say that *no one's* incentive for anti-war protest was fear of the draft, but the main thrust of student ideology goes far beyond mere selfishness or cowardice.

As citizens, we are all implicated in the crimes brought about by an unjust war in which thousands have been killed, and as citizens we must make every possible effort to stop this senseless bloodshed.

Spring is coming and with it the warmer weather more suitable for demonstrations. The military's recent moves in Laos provide an ideal impetus for student grouping.

Write again in six months, Mr. Moyers.

THOMAS V. WHALEN, JR.,
Boston University,
Boston, Mass.

"Not only are we twenty minutes late but the stock I bought on your advice for fifty-six is now selling at seven!"

Figuratively Speaking

OVER THE YEARS, my wife and I have enjoyed Katharine Kuh's articles on art. "Of, by, and for Artists" [*SR*, Jan. 23] gave us particular pleasure as our younger son, Frank, is one of the founders of the Bowery Gallery, and because of the not entirely uncommon communication gap problem of our times we have known almost nothing of the background reasons for his increasing interest in figurative art.

Perhaps the art history of the Paris "rejects" in the last quarter of the nineteenth century is to be repeated American-style? But with what a twist.

BRITTON MCCALL,
Phoenix, Ariz.

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Steps to Status on the Literary Ladder

by M. L. ROSENTHAL

RICHARD EBERHART:
The Progress of an American Poet

by Joel H. Roache

Oxford, 299 pp., $8.50

To be well-known is not my main business; it can only be entirely satisfying to those with a poor conceit of themselves. Besides, even then does one ever know when to rest content? The utmost renown never slakes a man's appetite and, unless he is a fool, he almost always dies uncertain of his own fame. For prominence is no more help toward a true self-estimate than obscurity. . . .

I have in my head the method of writing and the choice of language that I wish to attain. When I think I have plucked the fruit, I shall not refuse to sell it, nor reject the world's applause if it is good. But, in the meantime, I do not want to diddle the public. There it is. . . . If your work of art is good, if it is *right*, it will evoke its response, it will find its place, in six months' time, in six years, or when you are dead. What does it matter?

—Gustave Flaubert to Maxine du Camp (1852)

Blessed intelligence, and artistic self-regard, of Flaubert! I am sure most poets would agree with him. And yet the chief malady of the majority of poets, because they are so little in the public eye even when they are quite familiar to their peers, is precisely the anxiety "to be well-known." It is far more tormenting to many than the anxiety to be "right."

What does it take to be a poet? Young people feel the impulse and simply write. At a certain point, if they are alert, they may ask: "Am I good enough? Do I have the poetic gift?" Impossible question. A certain quality of feeling or energy, even a certain sort of endurance, *may* transform an unpromising poet into someone with a voice of his own. Then he must have the courage, the character, to hold to that voice and discover its possibilities, which are always varied, surprising, treacherous, and occasionally ludicrous and humiliating. At the same time there is the rich, exhausting world of technique, and beyond that the subordination of voice and vision and technique to the inner process of realization. At last we have—what? Poet and poem, their arms around each other, peering out over the abyss of reality.

But to become known one needs even more. One must publish what one writes where it will be noticed. Eventually the poems must be gathered into books, and the books must be reviewed if they are to win the proper attention, preferably in journals of strategic importance, and. . . . But here the heart fails. The tale's too dismal. The best combination for this sort of success is a talent for public relations, participation in a movement or tendency that takes on the power of a committee (and in practice it usually becomes one), and indomitable persistence in furthering one's own career. Experience shows that this combination is not necessarily incompatible with poetic sensitivity and what Keats called "negative capability." It is hard, almost impossible, for a poet to develop in a vacuum. He needs to gain the sense of completing a phase that being able to look at his work in print, and see the world's response or even its indifference, can help him achieve. The desire for publication and reaction is natural and good, though vulnerable to corruption because of the haphazard

M. L. ROSENTHAL is a teacher, poet, and critic. His latest books are *The New Poets: American and British Poetry Since World War II* and *Beyond Power: New Poems.*

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and indifferent character of modern publishing and the high-pressure publicity techniques attendant on the making of reputations. Virtually all our poets are affected and baffled by this situation.

Joel H. Roache's study of Richard Eberhart, apparently written with the poet's cooperation, centers on the steps by which he arrived at his "status as an Established Poet." We learn only a little from this book about Eberhart's subjective life and the quality of his art. We learn a great deal, though, about the facts of his career: the sequence and circumstances of publication, the influential relationships, the public readings, the academic posts and honors. Since Eberhart is the poet he is, we can rejoice with him at his Bollingen and Pulitzer prizes, his Library of Congress appointment as Honorary Consultant in American Letters, and his other awards and recognitions. Still, one must ask, *why so much for Eberhart, and so little for other talented men and women?* They also have their score or two of memorable poems. Some of them have experienced a neglect not even Flaubert would shrug away.

Roache, neither a cultural anthropologist nor a rival poet, does not raise the bitter questions that would invite invidious comparison of lives as well as of writings. He simply claims that Eberhart's progress "reflects the history of poetry, perhaps of serious literature in general, in the twentieth century," and then focuses on the facts of the one career. These are not so much the facts of Eberhart's artistic development as of its literal circumstances.

The first fact is that Eberhart was born in 1904 to Mr. and Mrs. Alpha LaRue Eberhart. The father was a businessman who rose to be vice president of the Hormel Company in Minnesota. Young Dick held a number of jobs connected with slaughterhouses and meat-packing, which may well have contributed to the death-obsession in his poetry, though there was a more crucial experience as well. A poem written in his late forties, "Fragment of New York, 1929," is a superb instance of the persistence of these early impressions. Certain reverses arising from a monumental embezzlement by the Hormel treasurer—the subject of Eberhart's play *The Visionary Farms*—all but ruined the family when Dick was eighteen. At about the same time his mother died of lung cancer.

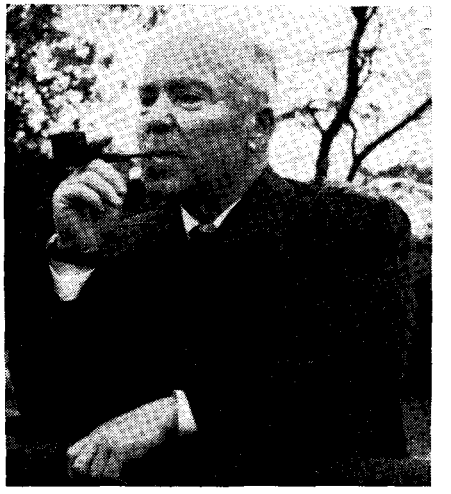
It is curious that Roache does not tell us Mrs. Eberhart's first name, or anything about her background except that her brother, Henry Polk Lowenstein, was a writer of inspirational doggerel. We are thus presented with a possibly unnecessary mystery. At any rate, Richard seems to have been very close to his mother, and tended her during her terrible illness. The experience became a powerful element in his sensibility. It *forced* the relationship, and left the young man with a surfeit of death-horror, a vision of life's morbid depths against which his instinct for affirmation carried on a recurrent struggle for many years. See, for instance, "The Day-Bed," written several decades later. The images of "a bright shape, a green new dream" with which it ends can never quite overcome the tormenting memory that sets the poem going:

So long ago that suffering form
Slowly grew to death through pain,

Here on this very furniture.
It seems impossible. Time lies.
I do not see her lying there,
Great eyes, great gray-black hair.

I do not see that agonizing stare
That's deep through all my nights and days. . . .

While he does not probe the connections between the deep motifs of Eberhart's life and those of the poetry, Roache certainly makes clear the poet's devotion to his mother, and the way the family began pulling itself together after her death. "Positive" effort is a strong note in Eberhart's career. As a high school student he was active in everything from debating to football. His urge to make good in an extroverted, competitive world was grievously but not mortally wounded by his new obsession with death. At the same time, it may even have been heightened through a whole new state of awareness, in which the family financial crisis also played a part.



—*Mary Randlett, ASMP*

Richard Eberhart—"dreaming spirit."

The Eberharts were not actually impoverished, certainly not from the standpoint of the truly poor. Richard went to Dartmouth, and then did graduate work at Cambridge University. He had a small legacy from his mother, and during his efforts to earn his own way he received help from his father when needed. But he was not a young man of leisure, either. He held various jobs, taught for a number of years at St. Mark's School in Southboro, Massachusetts, and elsewhere, and spent a year or so in Harvard's Ph.D. program. He found Harvard uncongenial, lacking in the easy access to centers of literary life he had enjoyed in England. Even Roache is a little irritated by Eberhart's Moudlin complaint, "I have always been poor," during this period. The poet had had opportunities for study, travel, and work that were the stuff of daydreams for most other young writers.

Another complaint which Roache reports, this time uncritically, is that in 1932, when Eberhart was twenty-eight, "only one aspect of the environment was consistent and constant: no recognition was taken of him as an artist." One understands the mood, but the lament was laughable. Eberhart had received encouragement since his teens, and Harriet Monroe published eight of his poems in *Poetry* when he was twenty-three. In England I. A. Richards, F. R. Leavis, and others befriended him. Jonathan Cape pub-

The Anarchist Cookbook, by William Powell *(Lyle Stuart, 160 pp., $12, paperback $5.95).* In the view of *SR*'s editors, this book represents the starkest example of irresponsible publishing to come to our attention since the *Saturday Review* was founded in 1924. This book, quite literally, is a manual for murder. It provides specific information for the home manufacture of bombs, grenades, and other devices for killing and maiming people. Though obviously intended to appeal to the supposed revolutionary bent of young people, even in its own terms *The Anarchist Cookbook* has badly misjudged the temper of its primary audience. There has been a sharp swing away from violence and extremism in the mood of young Americans just in the past six months. But this is apart from the main point. The main point is that the book is a contemptible example of the misuse of access to the public prints. Every profession has its venal and twisted mentalities; it is not to be held against American publishers that this particular publisher should have put himself and his firm in such disgrace.

—The Editors.

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Première distribution des croix de la Légion D'Honneur. Detail from the painting by Jean-Baptiste Debret (1768-1848). On July 14, 1804, officers and soldiers of the Guard, magistrates, artists and other dignitaries came to the throne of Napoleon to receive the cross of the newly-formed Legion of Honor.

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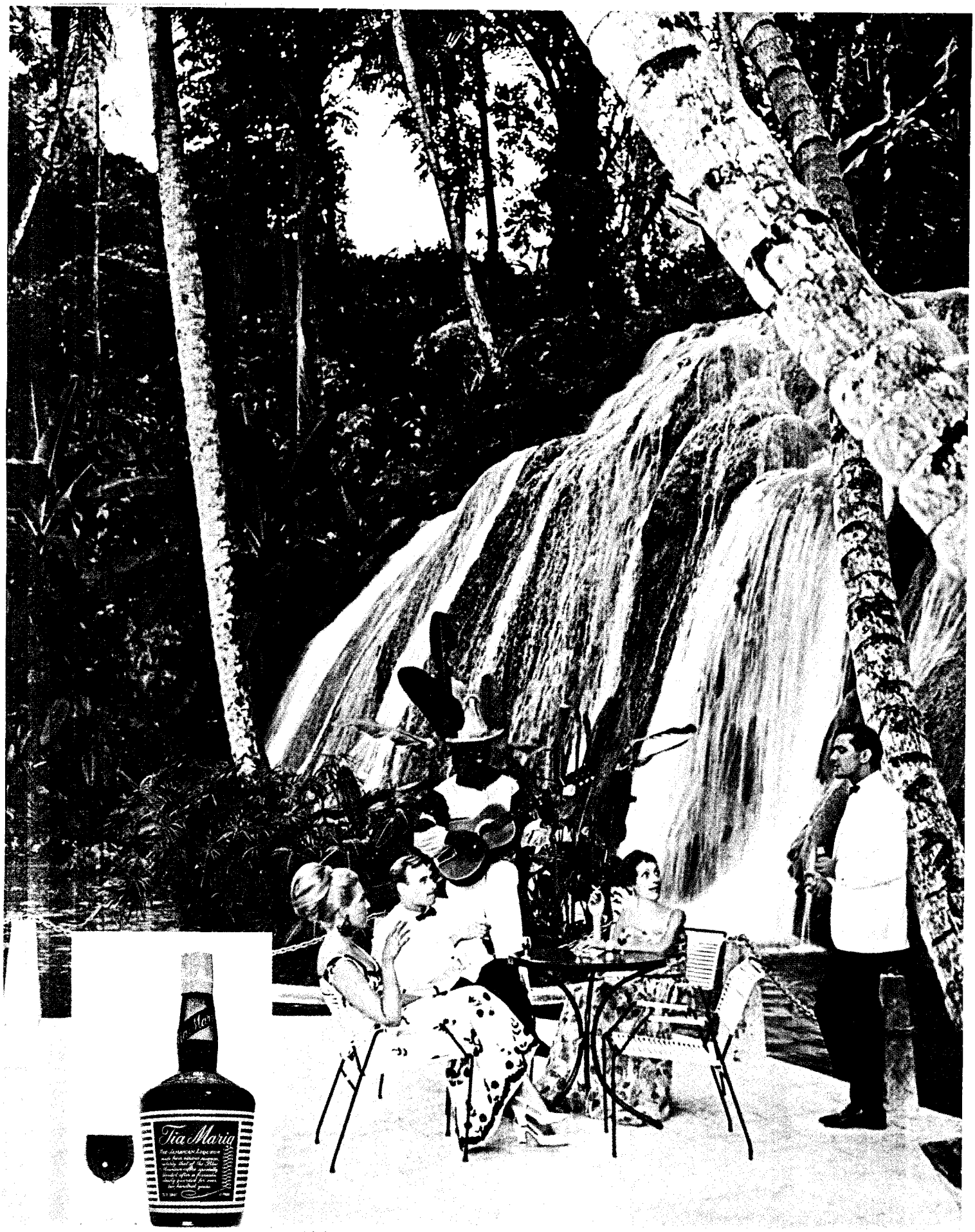

Dining terrace at "The Ruin" night club, Ocho Rios, Jamaica, W.I.

Tia Maria. Jamaica's [illegible] liqueur

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lished his first book, *A Bravery of Earth*, in 1930, and it appeared in this country the same year. Then, in 1932, Michael Roberts included Eberhart as the only American in his small but widely noticed anthology *New Signatures*, alongside Auden, Spender, and Day Lewis.

After that there were some relatively barren years, but in 1937 Oxford University Press brought out Eberhart's next book. During the war his literary reputation grew while he served as an officer, teaching gunnery and then gaining administrative experience, in the Navy—both activities he seems to have relished. Since then his honors have been accumulating, and for the greater part of the past fourteen years he has taught at Dartmouth as a professor of English. Before that he took part in the management of the Butcher Polish Company, a firm owned by his wife's family, and was given leisure enough to write and to engage in literary pursuits that interested him. His books appear regularly, and he is in all "standard" anthologies.

All this, stated coldly, has a dreary, calculated aura about it, as though Eberhart were an "operator." Not at all—he is a man of good heart and dreaming spirit, though in his way he has been far from an ineffectual angel. I have known a fair number of seraphs of that species. Their publishing arrangements are almost always precarious, their books are ignored by reviewers, and they are inhibited by a certain saving — *i.e.*, losing — modesty and Flaubertian faith that the only thing one must do in one's own behalf is write. Eberhart has used his excellent initial advantages, his persistence and self-confidence, and his somewhat privileged set of relationships. He has — bless him! — eluded the publishing crisis and the near-blackout in the better-known weeklies of poetry criticism and reviewing that together have made it harder than ever for the poet to get anyone to notice his presence, let alone know what he's doing.

Mr. Roache suggests that Eberhart's career involves a shift from alienation to affirmation, and that it symbolizes, in general, the basic nonalienation of American poets in this century. But Eberhart, like every poet of sufficient distinction, is a unique set of complexities and motives; his poetry, like most poetry, has grown around both his wounds and his healing visions. "Alienation" can be positive—it has a hundred meanings to go with its negations. "The scene is bad, so be of good heart" is one of the lessons we can learn from this poet's inspired and politic career. It is a lesson more encouraging, of course, to survivors than to victims.

Book Forum

Letters from Readers

The True Davids

DAVID SCHOENBRUN'S ARTICLE "David and the Philistines: Israel's Fight for Survival" [*SR*, Feb. 6] is a complete mockery of objectivity although Mr. Schoenbrun may be quite innocently deluded by the Zionist line. The Palestinian Arabs are the true Davids, and the Israelis, the Philistines. Israel, with the backing of World Zionism and the strongest nation on earth, can, I'm sure, easily retain all the land she now occupies, none of which she should, legally and morally.

CARL KAROUB,
Taylor, Mich.

Scared and Desperate Human Beings

DAVID SCHOENBRUN'S REVIEW is simply a note in the chorus of mythologizing, romanticizing, glamorizing, and quasi-deifying Israel. Two peoples, the Jews and Palestinians, have suffered grievous injustices. This is the basic factor on which any reconciliation must be built. But it is completely ignored in the review by David Schoenbrun.

If the United States is to play any constructive part in the resolution of the conflict, it must cease to view the Palestinian Arab world through Zionist-colored lenses, and see the people of the area as human beings, scared and desperate as the result of the traumatic experiences of the past generation. They are deeply suspicious of each other and the rest of humanity and therefore rely upon warfare as the only alternative to obliteration. The result has been disastrous to everyone concerned and if continued can trigger greater violence.

U.S. participation as a partisan in such a conflict will inevitably escalate the costs, the dangers, and the bloodshed. It can only play a constructive role if it plays the part of a compassionate friend to all concerned.

EDWIN M. WRIGHT,
Wooster, O.

Egocentric Ambitions

THOUGH I AM NO FAN of James Jones, I am concerned with responsible book reviewing. John Aldridge's review of *The Merry Month of May* [*SR*, Feb. 13] was a petty, pseudo-intellectual attempt to appear clever at the expense of another man's reputation. Aldridge assumes the role of judge, not reviewer, and twists the book to fit his egocentric ambitions.

OWEN FINDSEN,
Cincinnati, O.

Tangled Obscurity

I WHOLEHEARTEDLY ENDORSE John W. Aldridge's estimate of James Jones's fiction after *From Here to Eternity* as being utterly inane. Several other things Professor Aldridge says in his review, however, tend to make me feel out of tune with my own century. So my instinct is to protest.

Of the four important novelists he cites —Nabokov, Barth, Mailer, and Bellow—I myself find only Nabokov readable and interesting (then only his *Lolita*, which, for all his superficial pretentiousness toward understanding the American psyche and the American idiom, is after all good unclean fun). The complexity of the others ("to the infinite profit of their work") seems to me really only tangled obscurity that rarely (to the infinite loss of story richness) proves worth the unraveling. Even John Fowles is infinitely preferable and more enjoyable.

RAY ESSER,
Madison, Wis.

Wordiness

ONE OF THE ALDRIDGE CRITICISMS relates: "Jones seemed to operate on the assumption that the way to write a novel is to assemble innumerable sheets of paper and shovel words onto them until they are full." My reaction is that John Aldridge writes reviews on the same formula. My word! The wordiness!

JEAN W. THOMAS,
Monroe, Wash.

Anti-Irish and Anti-Catholic

THE JOHN W. HUGHES review of Sean O'Faolain's *The Talking Trees* [*SR*, Feb. 6] seems to be simply an exercise in anti-Catholic, anti-Irish bias. But one has come to expect that from *Saturday Review*.

It is a matter of wry amusement, not of surprise, to find that for this same issue in which Mr. Hughes's venom-packed review appears, five books on Israel and the Martin Marty work, *The Protestant Experience in America*, were intrusted to men completely in sympathy with the subjects treated.

Is it only when Irish Catholicism is involved that a hater is employed?

F. A. MURPHY,
Geneva, N.Y.

Anti-Semitism and Anti-Semitism

MOST REASONABLY INFORMED people have been informed that the Arabs are Semites. Your review of *Anti-Semitism Without Jews: Communist Eastern Europe* [*SR*, Feb. 13] does not seem to know this. Are you thus obliterating the Arab Semites? I held the impression that communist Eastern Europe was on the Arab Semite side in the current war in the Middle East. Is this anti-Semitism? Should we consider U.S. support of Israel as anti-Semitism?

LINDA BISER,
Washington, D.C.

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THE CONFESSIONS OF EDWARD DAHLBERG

George Braziller, 312 pp., $6.50

EDWARD DAHLBERG: A TRIBUTE

edited by Jonathan Williams

David Lewis, 196 pp., $7.50

Reviewed by Brom Weber

■ Though born in 1900, Edward Dahlberg is a phenomenon of the Sixties, a veritable phoenix risen from the socio-idealistic flames which in the Thirties consumed many writers and left them inarticulate ashes. Nine of his sixteen books prior to *The Confessions* were published in the past decade; only two appeared in the Fifties, one in the Forties, and four—three of which were his only novels—in 1930, 1932, and 1934. Dahlberg's resurgent fecundity was celebrated by Harold Billings in 1968 with *Edward Dahlberg: American Ishmael of Letters*, a collection of critical essays, all but two of which were written during the Sixties. Now we have Jonathan Williams's volume of tributes in prose and poetry, more fragmentary, informal, and eulogistic than Billings's compilation and less informative. It will no longer be possible to agree with Dahlberg that he has been banned from the sight of American readers, despite the long time he has been playing the outsider.

His increased visibility owes much to the late English writer Herbert Read, who—deeply affected by the anarchism, romanticism, antirationalism, and style of Dahlberg's *Can These Bones Live* (1941)—wrote a preface to the 1947 British edition of the book. This was the first of Read's kindnesses to a man who, like himself, had been an orphan; Read wrote more prefaces for him, interested publishers in his work, and collaborated with Dahlberg in an epistolary exchange on modern literature—*Truth Is More Sacred* (1961)—in which the latter excoriated modernism and such representative figures as James, Lawrence, Joyce, and Pound.

In this country Dahlberg's reputation was expanded by the approbation and generosity of poet-critic Allen Tate, one of the original Southern Agrarians of the Twenties. Reviewing the 1960 reissue of *Can These Bones Live*, for example, Tate praised the "visionary and prophetic work" for its "antihistorical" perspective and its stylistic "sources in Hebraic and Classical cultures," concluding that "one may learn more about the human condition in our time from this book than from a dozen labored sociological tracts."

There are passages of great beauty in *Can These Bones Live*, for Dahlberg was, as he remains, an extraordinary manipulator of the English language. He had rejected his proletarian novels, his radical activism, and his political journalism of the early Thirties, had turned away to steep himself in the Old and New Testaments, in Shakespeare and other Elizabethans, in classic American writers of the nineteenth century, and in the American moderns Randolph Bourne and Sherwood Anderson. Inspired by Lawrence's *Studies in Classic American Literature* (1923) and Williams's *In the American Grain* (1925), *Can These Bones Live* is the literary and cultural criticism of an impassioned lyric poet who disdains the "critical humbug" and "esthetic-scientific vocabulary" of "those homunculous gods, Croce, Kant, Bosanquet, I. A. Richards," and trusts his solar plexus. Dahlberg's baroque exuberance marks a return to the florid style of Melville and, beyond him in time, of Puritans Cotton Mather and Nathaniel Ward, whose fervid prose, like that of Dahlberg, is rich in rare and archaic diction, allusions to and quotations from more ancient savants, paradoxes, contradictions, factual errors, misinterpretations, impatience with contemporaries, and powerful self-assertiveness.

"What I mean by truth," Dahlberg has said in *The Leafless American* (1967), "is words put together in a style that will delight the reader and whet his faculties." He has repeated the basic truth of *Can These Bones Live*, differently phrased or implied, in later books, including *The Confessions*. To him the United States is a microcosm of modern Western civilization. "America for a hundred years was a vineyard," he tells us, quite ignoring the sociophysical difficulties. But the seventeenth-century Puritan was a "furtive" sensualist; he provided the negative pattern for the American artist, who has been unable to unite spirit with flesh; thus modern American culture was formed. It is an old and also recent fable, concluding with the malignant triumph of industrial technology:

> The lonely city biped is rifled of flowers, fields, hills, of all spatial mead: chained to the machine, celled in the mechanized room, immured in the theoretic sidewalk, street, gazing on dithering, husked heaths, travelogue terrains, Himalayas. Denied replete and rondured vistas, he is given instead a bogus dimension, an interior which is added *on* to drained, splayed objects, figures, skies, houses: cozened of pigments, his thirsts are slaked upon "Technicolor," reds, greens, ambers, spilled, painted *on*. The automobile, the radio, the ventriloquistic "Talkie," are mechanical anesthesia-horrors which give man all the counterfeit moods of travel, sound, *acting*, vocal utterance, while insidiously de-

Your Literary I.Q.

Conducted by David M. Glixon

MATE IN TEN MOVES

Each of the statements or reflections quoted in Column 2 alludes to the marriage of a character in Column 1 to a character in Column 3. Your task, set by Helen Saunders of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is to match the mates and the applicable remarks. The key is on page 39.

1. Kristin ( )	A. I read Shakespeare to her—and fatigued her to the last degree.	a. Charles
2. Pierre ( )	B. Has it ever occurred to you that marriage is an accident?	b. Eustacia
3. Emma ( )	C. He understood but little the management of the estate.	c. Anse
4. George ( )	D. I'm a beggar today because I would marry her.	d. Dora
5. Addie ( )	E. Now that he had reached a cooler moment, he would have preferred a less hasty marriage.	e. Fitzwilliam
6. Tom ( )	F. Everything about him irritated her now.	f. Rebecca
7. Elizabeth ( )	G. My revenge would be that he would never know I was taking revenge.	g. Erland
8. Clem ( )	H. All this had to be . . . so it's no use asking whether it is good or bad.	h. Daisy
9. David ( )	I. How earnestly did she then wish that her former opinions had been more reasonable!	i. Catherine
10. Rawdon ( )	J. The idea is that we're Nordics.	j. Hélène

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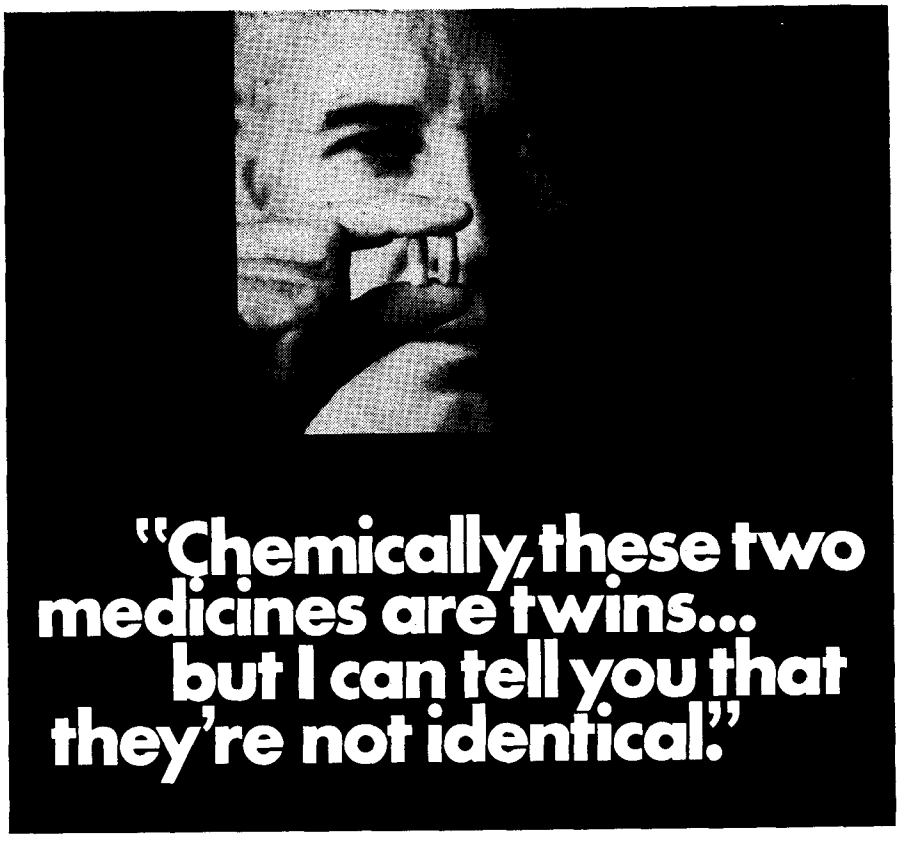
priving him of motion, energy, act, human speech, animate contact. / American History has been one long pillage, rapine and destruction of ideals, culture, cities, hamlets. (1947 edition)

Extravagant anti-Americanism and antimodernism also pervade Dahlberg's later works. His first two novels —*Bottom Dogs* (1930) and *From Flushing to Calvary* (1932)—had been largely autobiographical. Inner-directed concern grew more powerful as he repudiated the Thirties; materials from the novels re-emerge in the ostensibly nonfictional *Because I Was Flesh* (1964) and *Confessions*. Books dominated by the Dahlberg "I" are really fictions of one man's travail, weakness, and strength in a world dominated by "plebs," "mass-men," and "garage proletariat." *The Confessions* contains familiar Dahlbergian material; he has declared that each new book is a reworking of those already extant. The cultural critique now appears more patently shallow, dated, and redundant, querulous rather than helpful. How one man survived commercial temptation, false friends, venal reviewers, academic prostitution, national vulgarity, Puritan inhibition, partisan dogma, and rotten literature to find happiness and wisdom in Greek and Latin writings. Central American mythology, and the music and sense of English is the true story of *The Confessions*. It has an American flavor.

In *Alms for Oblivion* (1964), Dahlberg wrote that "we live to confess our faults, and that is scripture and literature." *The Confessions* is bestrewn with moral wisdom in encapsulated, aphoristic form, complete with citation of prescribing authorities where not Dahlbergian in origin. Only in the Sixties would this Talmudic-patristic mixture of aristocratic, anarchist, conservative, and populist herbs be regarded as sufficient seasoning for a caldron of scripture. Nevertheless, there are wonderful pages which compensate for Dahlberg's constricting egotism, social insularity, superficial representation of individuals, and the masks of allegory and abstraction behind which he shields too many people and events. Chapter eighteen, for example, is a magnificent paean to the Word, that basic element of all literature. Furthermore, Dahlberg has a profound sense of humor. One hopes that he will stop overdramatizing himself and return to the outer world occasionally, as he did so successfully in writing about his mother in *Because I Was Flesh*.

Brom Weber edited the recently published "Sense and Sensibility in Twentieth-Century Writing."



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Another point of view . . . Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

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THE TIME THAT WAS THEN: The Lower East Side 1900-1914—An Intimate Chronicle

by Harry Roskolenko

Dial, 218 pp., $8.95

Reviewed by Sanford Pinsker

■ Several years ago Leslie Fiedler observed that "the moment of triumph for the Jewish writer in the United States has come just when his awareness of himself as a Jew is reaching a vanishing point. . . ." The "renaissance" of American Jewish writing had begun to smell of metaphorical fish—as if a literary plot had been hatched by the editors of *Commentary*. Jewish protagonists were everywhere, trailing clouds of allegorical suffering and looking as if they had just arrived from a four-thousand-year trek across the desert.

However, for all of Bernard Malamud's claims that "Jews suffer for the Law" (usually ill-defined and self-constructed) and that "All men are Jews," the gulf between memories of an authentic Jewish tradition and the individual American Jewish talent grew steadily wider. And this is how American Jewish literature ended—not with either a bang or a whimper, but with a kind of prolonged *kvetch*. As Jewish material grew ever thinner, the death rattles of self-parody became louder and more insistent. *Portnoy's Complaint* may have killed the golden goose, but, as Philip Roth had discovered, most of its eggs were tarnished anyway.

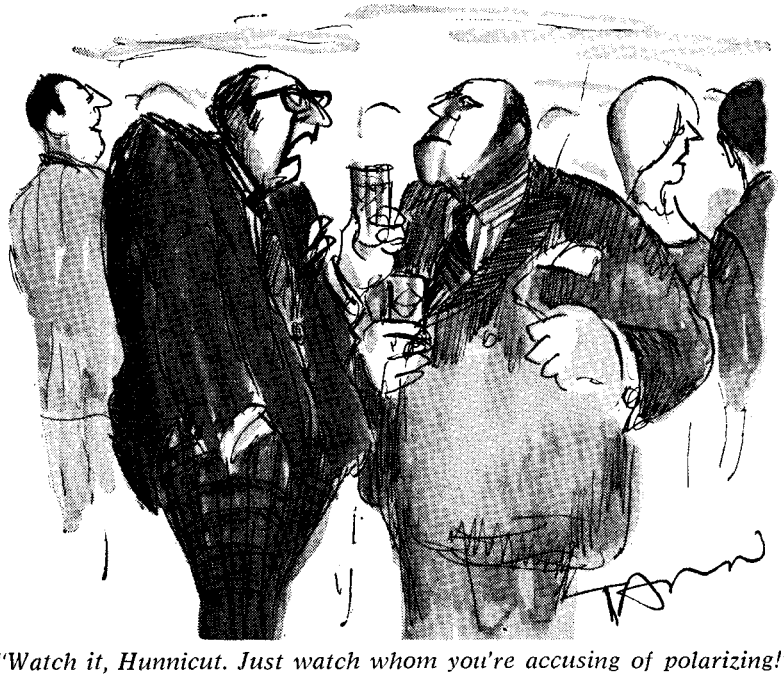
To be sure, there were no obituaries for American Jewish letters, no funerals to attend. And yet, in increasing numbers, American Jewish writers visited the graveyards of the heart, mumbled a half-remembered *kaddish* and prepared to sit *shiva* in the ghettos they had left some forty years before. Harry Roskolenko's *The Time That Was Then* chronicles just such an odyssey. Stylistically, the book falls somewhere between the lyricism of Thomas Wolfe and the cold objectivity of a sociological treatise. The result is a mix of memories about life on Cherry Street—Roskolenko was born there in 1907, ran off to sea some thirteen years later and returned to establish his credentials as a writer—and a nostalgic portrait of *Yiddishkeit*, American-style. Like the Lower East Side he describes, Roskolenko's book is filled with the bustle of immigrant life: the religious faith of fathers and the growing secularism of sons; the sweatshop conditions and the unions which eventually reformed them; and, of course, the distinctively Yiddish culture that flourished among the assorted politicos and peddlers who gave color and consolation to life in the ghetto.

But Roskolenko abandoned the assumptions of Orthodox fathers only to discover that the forces of history and assimilation would one day destroy the assumptions of their sons. Roskolenko's response is Januslike: he looks unhappily at the chaos of the present and remembers, with warmth and sadness, what was valuable in the past:

> Cafés on art, politics, and bread—and every social philosophy; shabby places, too often; nations within a city in little and large rooms. Cellars, parlor floors, street floors—and open doors for everyone. The cafés gave the Lower East Side a head, a body, a mind—and a brilliance that is brutally missing today. It created a language and it killed a language. It inherited the migrations and the men who created industries along with their basic arts. The image of another time completes itself. The *then* is *gestorben*—dead.

Roskolenko's book is a valuable addition to the growing number of American Jewish memoirs which revisit the Cherry Streets of the imagination. His is a guided tour into a past that no longer exists—that "time that was then"—and if the ghosts seem particularly lively, that is because Roskolenko writes out of experiences sincerely felt and a love which strikes the heart as true.

Sanford Pinsker is the author of "The Schlemiel as Metaphor."



"Watch it, Hunnicut. Just watch whom you're accusing of polarizing!"

THE COLONIAL AMERICAN JEW 1492-1776

by Jacob R. Marcus

Wayne State University Press, 3 vols., 1,650 pp., $45 the set

Reviewed by Stephen Birmingham

■ Jacob R. Marcus, professor of Jewish history at Cincinnati's Hebrew Union College, is possibly the most distinguished scholar of Judaica in the United States today, and his new three-volume work represents a distillation of all his previous studies. It is a massive and massively informative book, and is much more than its title, *The Colonial American Jew*, suggests. The dates 1492-1776 give it away—somewhat. Dr. Marcus does not only take us back to long before there was such a thing as Colonial America, back to the year of Ferdinand and Isabella's famous Expulsion Edict (which coincided, not at all accidentally, with the year of Columbus's expedition). He actually begins his book somewhere around 1000 B.C., when a group of Hebrew tribes coalesced to form the first Jewish commonwealth, the United Monarchy, in Palestine. From this point on he creates a giant panorama that ends with the American Revolution.

This is a book not so much to be read as to be consulted. Which is not to say that Dr. Marcus does not write gracefully or readably; his history is delightfully undusty, and the nature of his subject matter is so romantic (and so bloody, and so terrifying, and so discouraging, and so inspiring) that it is never boring. But its encyclopedic nature makes this a work to dip about in, and fortunately Dr. Marcus has organized his material under chapter,

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subchapter, and topic headings in such a fashion as to make this easy to do.

Dr. Marcus devotes sections to a scrutiny of Jewish colonial life in the French, Dutch, and British West Indies and in Spanish America and Portuguese Brazil. There is a fascinating section on Jewish life in Spain and Portugal in the Middle Ages, which was something of a golden age for Jews, who, supported by the Moorish kings, reached heights they had never before achieved anywhere. In the centuries before the Spanish Reconquest, Iberian Jews occupied the loftiest social, political, and artistic circles, and provided Spain with nearly all her physicians, advocates, scientists, poets, and philosophers. As the dark clouds of the Inquisition gather, Dr. Marcus takes up the history of the Marranos, or secret Jews, a number of whom held important posts in the court of the Catholic monarchs, and who were helpful in planning, expediting, and financing the journey of Columbus. Was Columbus himself a Marrano, or of Marrano descent? The author thinks not, but acknowledges that an important body of scholarship disagrees with him—the main piece of evidence being that for an Italian, Columbus spoke awfully good Castilian Spanish.

The study then traces the paths of Jews who, some sooner than others, were forced to escape from Spain. (The richest, best able to pay bribes, were, not surprisingly, permitted to stay longest.) They scattered across the face of Europe, across the Strait of Gibraltar into North Africa, to the Mediterranean islands, to Greece and Turkey. At the time of the Expulsion Edict the Sultan of Turkey said, "The King of Spain must be mad. He is expelling his best subjects." Many of the better-off went to Holland, a country that for centuries has been noted for hospitality to and tolerance of "outsiders." Here, adopting the phoenix as their emblem, they prospered, and joined the Dutch in their colonial expansion into the West Indies and South America. When the Portuguese recaptured the Dutch colony of Recife in Brazil, the Inquisition was re-established there, and the Jews had to flee again. It was in 1654 that a tiny band of Jews, having left Recife, made their way, after an incredible journey involving piracy and near-disaster, to the American colony of New Amsterdam, where they were met by a decidedly unwelcoming Peter Stuyvesant. Their descendants, comprising an élite corps of American Jewry whose names populate the most exclusive clubs and the pages of the *Social Register*, are living on Park Avenue today.

And did the Jews, after ironing out their initial difficulties with Peter Stuyvesant, find more freedom in Colonial America than anywhere else, ever? Dr. Marcus concludes that the answer is yes.

His work is copiously illustrated, properly annotated and keyed, and splendidly indexed. Many of the facts and a number of the theories and speculations—Jewish history has always had a curious tendency to become suffused with myth and legend—have appeared elsewhere in other books, a number of them by the learned Dr. Marcus. But it is good to have everything under one roof, as it were, and presented so coherently and with such responsibility.

Stephen Birmingham's book about the Sephardic Jews in America, "The Grandees," will be published March 17. "Our Crowd," by Mr. Birmingham, dealt with the German-Jewish aristocracy in the United States.

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THE LAST OF THE GIANTS

by C. L. Sulzberger

Macmillan, 1,063 pp., $12.50

Reviewed by Saul K. Padover

■ *The Last of the Giants*, although it weighs four pounds, is not a literary giant. Between the covers are notes and diary entries from October 27, 1954, to December 10, 1963—the detailed jottings, records, and doings of *The New York Times*'s indefatigable correspondent, whose beat is the whole globe and whose relentless pursuit of the political "name" is, journalistically, *sui generis*.

The tireless Mr. Sulzberger is unhampered by modesty. Journalism, he writes, has enabled him "to dine with hobos and kings; to know a press of generals, a gaggle of politicians, and a wallet of Rothschilds; to consult Popes and witch doctors"; to dine on a walking fish with "contumelious blue eyes" and sheep's eye from a fat-tailed mutton. We read that Mr. Sulzberger translated Pericles's funeral oration into German "for dehiscent Poles" on a train, flew eight times around the South Pole with the U.S. Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, and watched Tito and Khrushchev "totter through a Belgrade palace like drunken bears." In addition:

> I have worked on all seven continents and admired mountains such as Everest, McKinley, Kenya, Popocatapetl, Kilimanjaro; the Alps, the Hindu Kush, the Tienshan and Altai ranges that separate Russia from China; and Mount Elbrus where Prometheus was bound and pecked by eagles sent by jealous gods. I have visited the Congo, Indus, Nile, Niger, Mekong, Oxus, Amazon, and Volga rivers, seen the spindrift of the Red, Yellow, Black and Bering seas, traveled by foot, horse, rowboat, caique, resplendent ocean liners, and antiquated trains: the Orient Express, Taurus Express, Golden Arrow, the Red Train to Leningrad, the Blue Train from Capetown. I have heard the mournful shawm, the squeaking of horsehair, and the whining of catgut make sad people gay and gay ones sad; and also the sound of fish leaping, bird wings whirring, and the gurgle of my own grandchildren. I have tasted champagne, Ethiopian mulse, the Bull's Blood of Eger, cognac laid down for Napoleon, fried termites, rattlesnakes, bear meat, Uganda kob. . . .

The Phileas Fogg-like globe-trotting, ocean-hopping, mountain-gazing, river-crossing, and railroad-roving are, however, only one facet of the Sulzberger chronicle. Another comprises the careful record of feats of ingestion, undertaken in connection with his journalistic duties.

The book records some 485 gastronomic occasions. A lunch served him by the Polish Ambassador to France, Stanislaw Gajewski, consisted, we learn, of "caviar, smoked salmon, vodka, truite aux amandes, an excellent Moselle wine, duck, peas, Château Haut-Brion, cheese and a fine Burgundy, a sweet, a first-class Veuve Clicquot, followed by coffee and Napoleon brandy." But this communist collation was not, of course, on a par with a ten-course banquet in the home of a capitalist, Philippe de Rothschild, which included "sole with a caviar sauce and six varieties of wine."

The author, nephew of Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger of *The New York Times*, obviously met with no insuperable obstacles in gaining access to the world's most glamorous inglenooks. House guest of ambassadors, generals, leaders, statesmen, and nizams, he golfed, lunched, dined, tea'd, and drank with all sorts of Very Important People, from Abdesselam (Robert) to Yeh (George). A regiment of American VIPs, most of them referred to by their first names and none, of course, "dehiscent," ranged from Acheson (Dean) to Yost (Charlie).

Pictorial verification of the author's extensive acquaintanceships with Important People is ample, and includes portraits inscribed by three Presidents —Charles de Gaulle ("Pour M. Cyrus Leo Sulzberger, Bien cordialement!"), Dwight D. Eisenhower ("For Cy Sulzberger, with warm regards from his longtime friend"), and John F. Kennedy ("For Cy Sulzberger—with warmest personal regards"). Another collection of photographs shows Sulzberger with Abd-el-Krim, with Ben-Gurion, with Chiang Kai-shek, with King Hassan of Morocco, with King Hussein of Jordan, with Janos Kadar, with Khrushchev, with Nasser, with General Norstad, with a Pathan chief, with Sukarno.

But *The Last of the Giants* is not all vanity and journalistic headhunting. The book has some merit, for the au-

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JUNE 13-18

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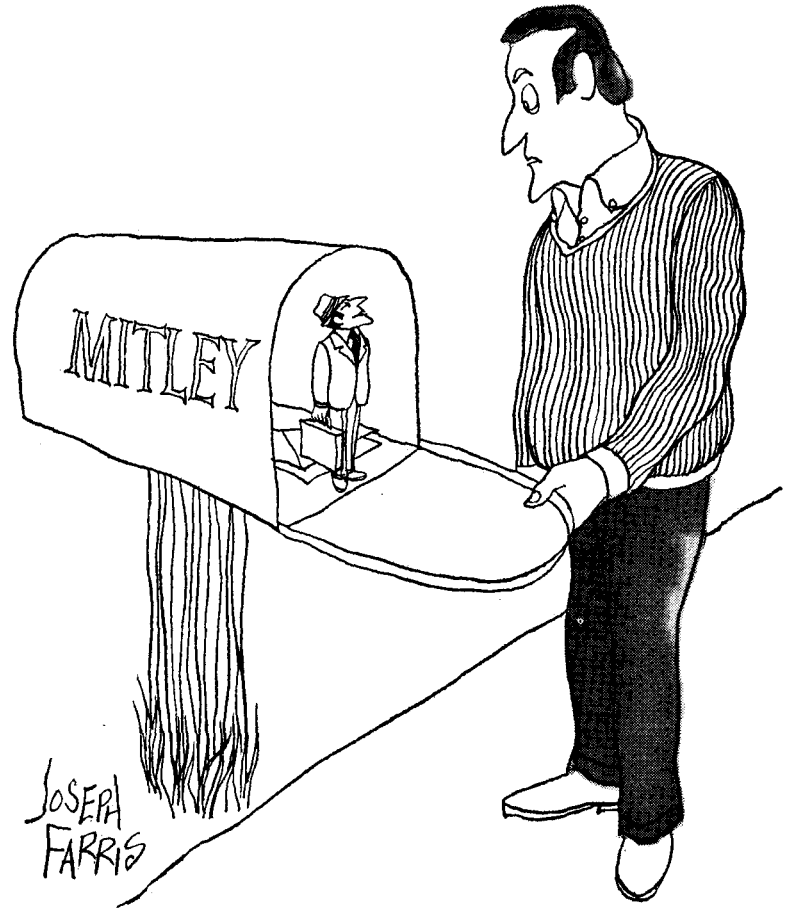

"Greetings. My name is Schultz. I'm from the Micro Collection Agency."

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thor *did* meet, *did* talk with, platoons of men in the public eye, some of them, to be sure, posturing politicians of transitory importance and too many of them little men temporarily inflated by big jobs. There were, however, several outstanding men—Eisenhower, Nehru, Tito, and Truman, among others—and at least two authentically great ones: de Gaulle and Churchill. Only these two justify the title, *The Last of the Giants.*

It is the de Gaulle material that is of real interest. Indeed, if the author had confined himself to his conversations with de Gaulle and an interpretation of that fascinating figure, he would perhaps have produced a memorable little book. For Charles de Gaulle was the sort of man about whom the French say, *"Il gagne d'être connu,"* and his conversation, as recorded here, had the bite, brilliance, and boldness of a first-rate and fearless mind.

Scattered throughout these 1,000-odd pages are many quotable nuggets, but, in the main, Mr. Sulzberger just rambles on. Sifted and culled, some of the material in *The Last of the Giants* might be of value to historians. But the book itself is not history.

Saul K. Padover is currently writing a study of Karl Marx.

LIN PIAO:
The Life and Writings of China's New Ruler

by Martin Ebon

Stein & Day, 378 pp., $10

Reviewed by Franz Schurmann and Orville Schell

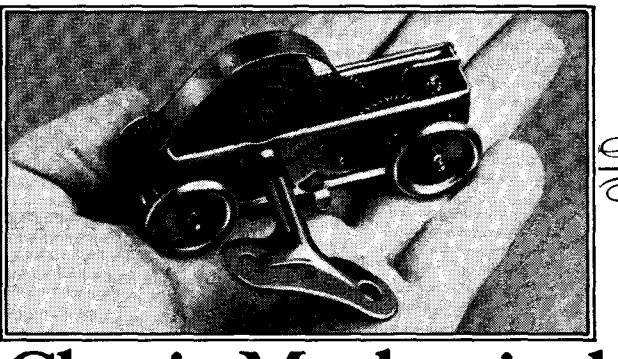
■ Martin Ebon, the author of *Malenkov: Stalin's Successor*, has churned out what both he and his publisher, Stein & Day, hoped would be a timely book. Indeed, the subject, Mao's chosen successor, is timely. But its treatment is not.

Although the dust jacket advertises this rogues' gallery of post-Cultural Revolution Chinese leadership as "without doubt of major importance to the security of the Western World," the book is just a dreary tract which purports to bring Lin Piao's views into an "appropriate context"—namely, the cold war in which the Chinese threaten to overrun the "Free World." Mr. Ebon's work has about it an aura of the Fifties. The author, apparently reared on Kremlinology and the "international communist conspiracy," has made a disastrous attempt to apply his talents to the Chinese scene. His Lin Piao comes across as another puppet trapped by "the dead weight of Mao's dogma." Lin, and the rest of "Lin's men—More or Less," seem at once pathetic, irrational, quaint, ineffectual, *and* strong, maniacal, and thoroughly capable of frightening the world's largest power with a massive arms and troop build-up in Asia. This paradox has been solved by none of our cold warriors: how can a communist country be strong and threatening if it is on the verge of collapse from within?

All the old clichés are back. Lin has no colleagues, just "collaborators." The Chinese do not have a government, they have a "régime." Political decisions are arrived at not through discussion, but "scheming." Such Central Committee members as Chen Po-ta are compared with Machiavelli and Goebbels. Quotes, facts, and anecdotes are often given with no source or citation. The bibliography is a pastiche of articles and books, among them a number of soft-core works of the "blue ant" or "red dragon" variety.

The trouble with books of this sort is that they contribute nothing to our education. Indeed, they serve only to confirm popular confusions and misconceptions. Mr. Ebon's sole concern with China is with what he imagines to be our national security. What has happened *in* China, in the course of a political and social revolution involving some 700 million people, seems not to interest him. Without some discussion of the goals of this revolution, the last twenty years of Chinese history appear to be little more than madness and stupidity. How does one explain the Hundred Flowers Movement, the Great Leap Forward, or the Cultural Revolution? Or does one simply say that one does not expect a communist movement to make sense?

As Sun Yat-sen said, "The revolution is not yet finished." The Russians felt that their revolution ended in October of 1917. The Chinese say that their revolution will go on until the society and institutions of man approach the ideals set by socialism and communism. The Chinese do not seek consensus. They regard revolution as necessary and healthy, yet they see these painful struggles within their own country as basically non-antagonistic, that is, non-violent. While many were attacked and some were beaten, few people were killed during the Cultural Revolution. The leaders of China, Mao Tse-tung and Lin Piao, and the millions who enthusiastically participated in that movement knew that, over the twenty



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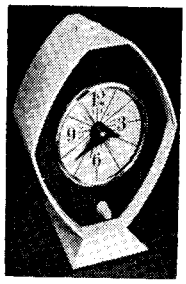
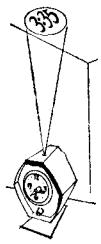

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years since the establishment of the People's Republic, rigidity had set in. That rigidity had to be broken before China could move forward. The fact that China had achieved much in the realm of production and distribution and that starvation had been virtually wiped out did not mean that the revolution was to be disbanded. The vision of a "new Chinese society" goes further than filling people's stomachs.

The key theme of the Cultural Revolution was that men in power had become alienated from the people, and had tried to push China forward from their city offices through coercive domination. Like many of our own liberal bureaucrats, they claimed experience, status, and expertise. The fading of America's liberal dreams suggests that Mao and Lin may have had a point in smashing China's power structure, loosening up the country, and decentralizing power concentrated in too few hands. Although a great power, China is still a developing country with many steps to climb, and maintaining a status quo can only work against her. It is also worth remembering that every time Lin Piao waves his Red Book, he is not signaling his opportunism, *i.e.*, waiting for Mao to die. He is symbolically reaffirming his commitment to the notion of permament change and revolution even if it means another Cultural Revolution.

At this point one might suggest that the reader simply ignore the first 153 pages of *Lin Piao*, and turn directly to the documents in the back of the book. These were written by Lin himself, and it is here that one gets a sense of what revolution means in China. Mr. Ebon, early in the book, has pointlessly rehashed all the biographies of China's leaders as though politics in Peking were just a game of King of the Castle. All men have egos and, no doubt, a fascination with power. But to see the events in China as just another struggle between power-hungry personalities out to conquer the world is to miss the crucial role that politics and social vision have played in China. One can only suggest that Mr. Ebon try a book on the heir apparent to the Taiwan throne, Chiang's son, Chiang Ching-kuo. There, where politics and idealism are unknown, he might be more at home.

Franz Schurmann and Orville Schell are co-directors of the Bay Area Institute in San Francisco, and co-editors of "The China Reader," a three-volume collection of essays.

GUERRILLAS IN POWER:
The Course of the Cuban Revolution

by K. S. Karol
translated from the French
by Arnold Pomerans

Hill & Wang, 624 pp., $12.50

Reviewed by Georgie Anne Geyer

■ After four visits to Cuba (two in 1961, one in 1967, and one in 1968), during which he was frequently at Fidel Castro's side, K. S. Karol has come to some conclusions that will please neither fervent Castro supporters nor unyielding opponents.

The realignment of Cuba with the Soviets in 1968 was not caused only by the island's total dependence upon Russian economic aid, he points out. Castro had arrived at the realization that Cuba must go through a Stalinist period in order to industrialize as fast as possible, and at whatever cost. "Their return to the [Soviet] fold in 1968-69 was not based on the same old naïve illusions but was the unavoidable

"Think of what this will mean to mankind, my boy! The easing of suffering, misery, and pain; the saving of untold numbers of lives, and a bright future and hope for healthy generations. It's a gold mine!"

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consequence of their failure—perhaps temporary—to build a Cuban road to socialism," Karol writes. "Barely perceptible at first, the new doctrine became more and more obvious until, at the end of 1969, it culminated in the official declaration that the Soviet model of the 1930s was perfect for Cuba and that it was being applied at full speed."

All this saddens Karol, a Polish-born Marxist who spent the World War II years in prison camps in the Soviet Union and now contributes to the *New Statesman, Le Nouvel Observateur*, and *Le Monde*. Like many early East European Marxists who were disillusioned by the oppressions of Soviet communism, he was enchanted with the original free-wheeling, free-thinking brand of Castro communism. While he is disappointed with Fidel and the growing totalitarianism of his régime, it is a hurt born of love.

Guerrillas in Power deals not merely with Castro's ascent to power but with the entire modern history of Cuba, emphasizing the role of the traditional Communist Party there and its ties to Moscow. This party, of course, failed to support Castro, thinking him (at best) a bundle of leftist juvenile disorders; indeed, for two decades, in the name of a united front, it backed the hated dictator Fulgencio Batista. In one of his rare humorous passages Karol chides the Batistianos who rushed to Miami to proclaim that Castro had always been a communist. Actually, he correctly argues, they knew much better, because the communists had been on *their* side.

One of the book's most fascinating sections is that on the missile crisis. In detail and at length Karol offers a new explanation of why Khrushchev daringly placed missiles in Cuba. Briefly, the author believes that the Soviet premier, with "no miracles possible on the home front, decided to stake everything on a grandiose international scheme" to achieve peaceful coexistence. "To the Russians," he continues, "it seemed obvious that America did not want global coexistence; hence, she had to be made to accept it, not by means of interminable discussions or demonstrations and petitions—no, the era of peace conferences had long since passed—but by a show of strength on America's very doorstep." His long and reasoned exposition of this fascinating and certainly questionable theme is well worth reading.

The Cubans' utter disgust with the Russians for withdrawing the missiles passed in only six years. And during this time Fidel changed. He broke off his formerly warm relations with the Chinese when they refused to raise his rice quota and insisted on being free to propagandize right in the ranks of Fidel's army.

There are a number of points where one feels that Karol, for all his apparently meticulous research, is too trusting. He takes for granted, for instance, that Che Guevara's peculiar farewell note to Fidel, written in a style not even vaguely his own, is authentic. Throughout, Karol is a little too enamored of Che, and somewhat excessive in praising his virtue and humanity.

But in other areas the author shows a keener critical sense. While he admires Castro for his indefatigable sprints about the island, watching this plant grow, urging this peasant on, being close to this representative of the people, Karol nevertheless asks, "Why on earth must he bother with such a plethora of sheer trifles?" He is uneasy about the unquestioning acceptance of Castro's every thought and word by his colleagues, and about the lack of intellectual inquiry in general. Karol reports (and this will horrify the young American New Leftists who extol the solidarity of the Cuban workers) that laborers, lacking the incentive of material gain, perform no more than four productive hours of work a day.

But Karol's questions are raised in a spirit of love, not hate. He still believes Cuba's to be one of the best and most hopeful revolutions on earth, though he wonders why Castro does not try to generate the initiative of the people the way he feels the Chinese communists have. "All his arguments betray an aristocratic spirit, a faith in the role of the élite, rather than trust in the converse of equals in fruitful exchange of ideas between the rank and file and its leaders."

He worries that Castro, having approved the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and turned toward the forms of Stalinism, will become just as cynical about other new and burgeoning revolutions as he has accused the Russians of being. And he is disturbed that a man like Gustavo Arcos, a veteran of Castro's abortive 1953 attack on the Moncada fortress, should be imprisoned and "subjected to iniquitous police methods" for the crime of saying (as was charged) that Fidel was "crazy in the head."

Karol's book is one of several from pro-Castro scholars that have recently appeared which seriously question the wisdom and justice of much that is happening in Cuba. But *Guerrillas in Power* is the best single chronicle of the stages of Castro communism.

Georgie Anne Geyer, a roving correspondent for the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, is the author of "The New Latins."

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THE COTILLION, OR ONE GOOD BULL IS HALF THE HERD

by John Oliver Killens

Trident, 256 pp., $6.50

Reviewed by Leonard Fleischer

■ *The Cotillion,* John Oliver Killens's fourth novel, is a considerable departure from his earlier work. It bears little resemblance to the gritty realism and near-documentary flavor of *Youngblood* (1954), *And Then We Heard the Thunder* (1962), and *'Sippi* (1967). Rather, the author's latest effort, besides being more compact than its massive predecessors, is essentially satiric in thrust and far less shocking in execution. In a prose often buoyantly evocative and musical, Killens caricatures some of the more egregious foibles of black and white society.

The novel depicts the efforts of Daphne Lovejoy, born in the West Indies of a Scots father and black mother, to install her daughter Yoruba in the upper echelons of the black bourgeoisie. Her means is the Grand Cotillion, an annual debutante ball sponsored by an organization of middle-class Brooklyn Negro women known as the Femmes Fatales. Yoruba, one of five "culturally deprived" Harlem girls offered the privilege of "coming out," at first resists the efforts, preferring instead a romantic liaison with a young poet fiercely proud of his black heritage. But she eventually succumbs to her mother's desperate pleas, and much of the novel chronicles the preparations taken by the reluctant deb for her entrance into Society.

In the process Killens lampoons a status-seeking Negro middle class ashamed of its racial past, eagerly embracing white values. He offers a telling, at times genuinely funny, account of the caste system in New York City's black community. His book, though at times biting, is never bitter, and its concluding chapter, which finds mother and daughter rejecting the identity-destroying world of the black bourgeoisie symbolized by the Cotillion, describes a rebellion guaranteed not to trouble even the most paranoid white.

What Killens presents is, in effect, a cartoonlike case history of a cultural revolution, one in which the rituals and symbols prized by white society—and imitated slavishly by some blacks—are discarded in favor of modes of dress, hair styles, names, and speech patterns more firmly rooted in the black experience. Like such playwrights as Ossie Davis and Douglas Turner Ward, Killens makes use of stereotyped blacks by placing them in a context designed to satirize their willing acceptance of the standards of white culture. At the same time the author is mocking the rage for instant blackness:

> There were cats who had skimmed through Malcolm's book and deliberately got themselves arrested for hustling pot and heroin, did a stretch in Sing Sing and came out and knighted themselves as the Black shining prince. . . .

It may be that this material can be handled more successfully on stage or in the films, for, despite Killens's unfailingly high spirits, there is a thinness to *The Cotillion,* a lack of resonance that results in its becoming little more than an amiable assault on some too obvious targets. Whereas there are marvelously diverting sequences, the narrative, which is closer to TV situation comedy than genuine satire, is not substantial enough to bear the weight of the author's ambitious ironies. In addition, Killens has still not shed the obtrusive didacticism that marred his earlier books. Here the messages are spiced with boisterous humor, but the tale, blatant enough in *The Cotillion,* is not permitted to make its own point. Killens's spokesman, Ben Ali Lumumba (slave name Ernest Walter Billings), attempting to undermine the Cotillion, tells Yoruba that "these colored cotillions are aimed against our race pride—against our sense of Black identity—against nationhood and unity."

Yet what is memorable in *The Cotillion* is choice: a rambling conversation in a Harlem barbershop covering such diverse topics as the relative merits of Willie Mays and Mickey Mantle, and the racial identity of Jesus Christ; a street-corner black nationalist named Billy "Bad Mouth" Williams; a hilarious misadventure involving a defective toilet seat, and the appearance of a ferocious black militant of the *Johnny Carson Show.* Killens does, however, pull his punches for, while he pokes fun at Mrs. Lovejoy's social climbing, he retains genuine affection for her. As she poignantly explains to her daughter: "I saw that the white man had all the pride and dignity in the world. My mother and her folks was the humble people. Whenever my white father walked, Black men bowed and scraped, so I despised the Black in me."

No such humanity is allowed the few white characters in the novel, all of whom are grotesquely portrayed. But *The Cotillion* is unlikely to offend. Not rich or probing enough to disturb, it is too likable to do more than entertain. And that it does reasonably well.

Leonard Fleischer teaches black American literature at the University of Akron, Ohio.

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TRESPASSES

by Paul Bailey

Harper & Row, 189 pp., $5.95

Reviewed by Joseph Catinella

■ "My name is Ralph Hicks and I hope I will become a man. It is a beginning."

In fact, it's the ending of *Trespasses* but, since Ralph never comes alive, his hope seems premature.

Paul Bailey's second novel is a dim compound of dreams and memories, stirred by a spectral hero. Reviewing his past from a mental hospital, where his problems but not his clichés are treated, Ralph writes: "I am an Alienated Man, you know me well, I am oh such a familiar specimen." He is, but that doesn't deter him from recording his "trespasses" against others—an exercise in literary therapy organized under headings like "Then," "After," "Here," "Him," and "Her."

Hollow. Ralph's major trespass is that he's a fictional cipher, chilled by his landscape and numbed by all human encounters. In what might be called an English novel of insensibility, Mr. Bailey would have us believe that Ralph's alienation from people was caused by the death of his father —a man so vaguely drawn that even Ralph can't remember him: "It was because he was remote, it was because he was a shadow, that I loved him so strongly. It is a difficult business loving flesh and blood."

Before he entered the hospital, Ralph never surmounted this difficulty. He was cold to his mother and distant to his pupils. (Ralph was "the one master the children feared.") After marrying an upper-class girl named Elspeth, he bought a screen behind which he could hide from her. His premarital attitude was more open: "Why should I involve myself with Miss Elspeth Chivers? She wasn't even a beauty: her breasts and hips were large."

In a novel where few motives are clarified, the reader gathers that Ralph may have been attracted to her "cow's eyes." "It was my only term of endearment," he notes. But Ralph soon began to ignore her, and Elspeth, an untidy housekeeper interested in undefined social causes, committed suicide. He found her blood-splattered remains in their bathroom: "Even her death was a mess. Nothing comparatively subtle like drugs or gas. She had to hack, hack, hack."

All of this verges on parody because Mr. Bailey treats alienation as a concept; he fails to dramatize it in significant human terms. His style, moreover, flirts with stream-of-consciousness though its heart belongs to exposition: Ralph's present desire to "become a man" is spelled out with a bluntness that might have pleased H.G. Wells, if not Virginia Woolf. The imagery, more liquid than lyrical, would have displeased both writers: "How I wanted, in private, to squeeze out one tear of genuine sorrow, to exchange it for all those automatic gallons I had shed in the busy street."

At one point in the book Ralph tires of recording his trespasses and writes through the person of Bernard, a homosexual friend of Elspeth. Unfortunately, the Ralph-Bernard collaboration ranges from plagiarized wit (" 'Only Disconnect' became my motto") to low-camp facetiousness ("The mere thought of my years at Oxford—oh, them gleaming spires!—makes me shudder."). After this passage, it's almost with relief that a reader returns to Ralph's private nullity.

Mr. Bailey's first novel, *At the Jerusalem*, was a frail and sometimes touching study of old age. It received the Somerset Maugham Award of the British Arts Council for "the best first novel published between 1965 and 1967." But it's 1971, and no cakes and ale for *Trespasses*.

Joseph Catinella is a writer and freelance reviewer based in New York.

COMING ATTRACTIONS

by Sandra Berkley

Dutton, 212 pp., $5.95

Reviewed by Haskel Frankel

■ There is so much working against Sandra Berkley's novel that it is almost a compliment to her talent that the final impression is nothing more violent than a yawn and a "so what?" First of all, that all girls who head West don't become movie stars and that there is a grubby workaday world beneath the tinsel of Hollywood are hardly secrets. Besides, this is 1971; does anyone really care about Hollywood any more? I think I'd better pause here to note that Mrs. Berkley has set her ironic satire back in the Thirties and Forties, Hollywood's finest hours. But again, so what? The Hollywood of those decades was indeed spoofable, and there is a body of literature to prove it. But Hollywood in the Seventies is a corpse. To work it over now, even in terms of then and with a lightly held scalpel, is something else again—something as different as an autopsy is from surgery.

Granted that there is no real reason

(*Continued on page* 59)

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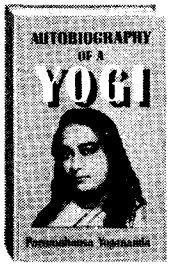

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THE KINGDOM IN THE SUN 1130-1194

by John Julius Norwich

Harper & Row, 426 pp., $10

Reviewed by Gabriel Gersh

■ John Julius Norwich has chosen a theme instructive to those, probably numerous, to whom the Norman Conquest refers only to England. The other eleventh-century Norman conquest, of Southern Italy and particularly Sicily, though perhaps more remarkable in its final creativity, has attracted surprisingly few historians, specialist or popular. The test of one's knowledge is one's reactions to names like Hauteville, Bohemund, Hohenstaufen. If negative, *The Kingdom in the Sun* (together with its predecessor, *The Other Conquest*) is recommended, despite its lack of claim to original scholarship.

But why should we care about the Norman conquest of Sicily? Partly because Sicily has been a strategic center for empire-builders and a springboard for the invasion of Europe, and partly because it remains a place of beauty, human complexity, and some mystery. Built on Arab-Norman foundations, it became a dazzling center of medieval culture. Equally important was the cosmopolitan, multinational society that some of the Norman kings created. Under their absolute but enlightened rule, Greeks, Italians, Arabs, Jews, and Normans coexisted in mutual tolerance

FRASER YOUNG LITERARY CRYPT NO. 1440

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 1440 will be found in the next issue.

EVTPTRTY KXQ NOPA KXQ LYT XP ZVT BOAT XN ZVT WLHXYOZK, OZ OB ZOWT ZX YTNXYW.

—WLYG ZELOP

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 1439

The telescope makes the world smaller; it is only the microscope that makes it larger.

—CHESTERTON.

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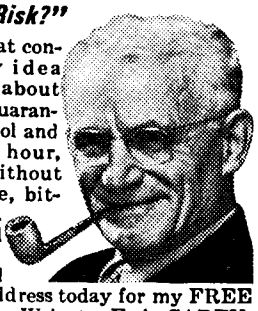

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and equal citizenship, a standing reproach—or, as their Christian contemporaries saw it, a crying scandal—to the rest of Western Europe. As the author says, had this kingdom survived, and had it continued to be a focus of intelligent enlightenment in a bigoted age, our own time might have been spared many sufferings, and Sicily might have been the happiest rather than the most ill-used of Mediterranean islands.

Mr. Norwich rightly points out that the unique history and culture of the Norman conquest have received inadequate historical coverage. Apart from Ferdinand Chalandon's scholarly work, written more than sixty years ago, there is nothing to recommend to anyone interested in the subject. Mr. Norwich, therefore, decided to teach himself history and to pass the results on to others, not in the guise of academic scholarship but at what might be called the sub-Runciman level of straightforward narrative based on many of the original sources, without, however, the supporting footnotes and discussions of the *History of the Crusades*. In fact, Mr. Norwich has given an account of an extremely complex epoch, and he retains the reader's interest throughout by the graces of his style and his wit, which is often Gibbonian in its dryness.

In *The Other Conquest* the author told the story of how the Normans became the overlords of Sicily through fighting, double-crossing, and mastering their enemies. The present book takes the history of the island from the crowning in 1130 of Roger II de Hauteville, son of the Norman conqueror Roger I, through the brief glory of Sicily to the fatal marriage of heiress Constance to the Emperor Henry VI of Hohenstaufen, who was crowned King of Sicily at Palermo on the day before his wife gave birth to Frederick II.

To Mr. Norwich the ascendancy of this German king marks the tragic turning point of the island's history. Yet Sicily was as prosperous and as brilliant an intellectual center under Frederick II as it was under the Hautevilles. Perhaps the real seeds of the kingdom's collapse lay in other factors: the weak character of some of Roger's successors; the greedy, disloyal Norman baronage; the enmity of Eastern and Western emperors; the breakdown of the delicately balanced framework of racial and religious coexistence.

One of the virtues of Mr. Norwich's book is its portrayal of the Norman kingdom against the wider background of medieval internationalism, exemplified especially by the links between Sicily and England. A daughter of Henry II became queen of Sicily, where some of the leading prelates and administrators were Englishmen; the earliest representation of Becket is to be found not in his native England but among the mosaics of Monreale.

A problem encountered in writing about Sicily is the way the subject sprawls across Europe and the Mediterranean. The author handles this adroitly, disentangling the skein of personalities and events in just enough detail not to crowd his canvas or upset its artistic balance. A whole gallery of portraits will remain in the reader's memory: Roger, the wizard of finance and diplomacy, the legal reformer, the versatile intellectual who befriended Arab poets and astronomers; Bernard of Clairvaux, whose personal magnetism goaded twelfth-century Europe into the shame and folly of the Second Crusade (an enterprise that Mr. Norwich likens, in some respects, to the 1956 Suez adventure); Eleanor of Aquitaine, beautiful and dissatisfied in youth, indestructible in old age, hastening her favorite son, Richard I of England, to Jerusalem.

Apart from the unflagging tempo of the narrative, there is the bonus of esthetic appreciation. The author has included an account of the surviving Norman monuments in Sicily, many of them fragmentary, most of them ruinously transformed, but more numerous than may be generally realized. Indeed, Mr. Norwich's book shares with Vincent Cronin's *The Golden Honeycomb* the triumph of evoking this fascinating island. His descriptions are well wrought and give his work an added dimension. The total result is an excellent assessment of one of those rare societies whose grandeur lay in the tolerance of its government and the many-sided richness of its life.

Gabriel Gersh is a free-lance writer specializing in Mediterranean history.

LITERARY I. Q. ANSWERS

1 Cg (*Kristin Lavransdatter*), 2Hj (*War and Peace*), 3Fa (*Madame Bovary*), 4Bi (*Late George Apley*), 5Gc (*As I Lay Dying*), 6Jh (*Great Gatsby*), 7Ie (*Pride and Prejudice*), 8Eb (*Return of the Native*), 9Ad (*David Copperfield*), 10 Df (*Vanity Fair*).

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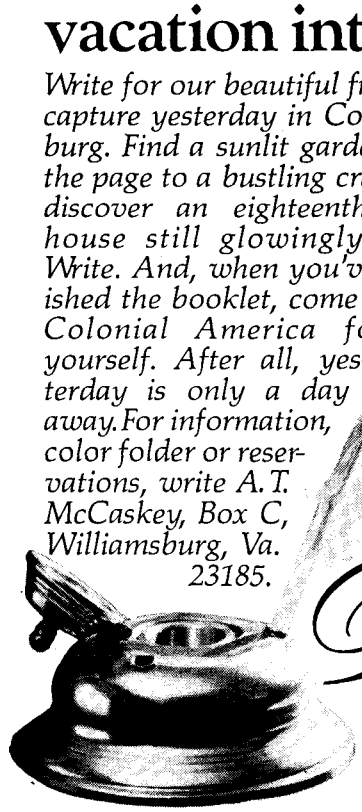

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Booked for Travel

David Butwin

Ski-Doo or Ski-Don't?

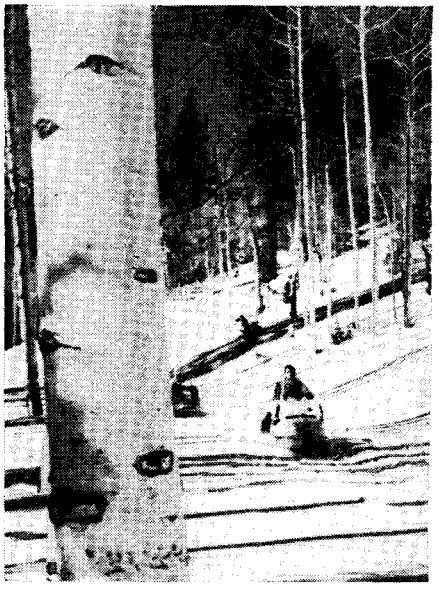
A NEW SOUND has broken the deep quiet of winter. Whining, rasping, growling, it cries out like a chain saw or a souped-up power mower. Outdoorsmen of a motorized bent thrill to the cacophony. Skiers wince. Forest rangers wonder.

It is the sound of the snowmobile, and each winter it is being heard with mounting racket across the northland as a million or more of these machines on skis take man away from his television and fireside and into a wilderness heretofore tracked only by animals and the odd snowshoe. From New England across to the prairie states and all through Canada, snowmobiling has become a new way of life—and sometimes, its critics point out, a way of death. Pressure is rising across the snowmobile belt to have the machines registered and regulated. The sternest defenders of the outdoors would have the whole lot scrapped.

Snowmobiling is slowly making a dent on the mountain states, where the ski has long been held sacred. On a three-day snowmobile ramble around Dixie National Forest and Brian Head ski resort in southwest Utah, I found the new sport a subject of rapid-fire discussion and considerable puzzlement. To my surprise, I also found snowmobiling a severe test of seldom-used muscles and a challenge to a man's automotive sense.

Utah, a state of contrasts, abounds with varieties of terrain and growth. One view will take in a landscape as barren and rocky as the moon's, and then over a rise you roll into a tall green forest broken here and there by white meadows that will bloom with wild flowers in a later season. Utah's tourist promoters have labeled various sections of the state according to their natural makeup; my sojourn in mid-February was in Color Country, a sweep of plateau and mountain that takes in the multicolored wonders of Zion and Bryce Canyon national parks. Cedar City is a convenient pushing-off place, only a half hour's drive from Brian Head's towering whiteness and a like distance from the snowless lowlands that spawned Butch Cassidy himself and a host of Wild West films.

Winter in the Utah I saw would be tolerable almost year round, even in the snowy upper reaches of Brian Head, a ski village that is gaining favor with sportsmen in Las Vegas and Los Angeles who want to put some miles between them and the plastic life. If anything, the West has been too warm this winter, at least for devotees of the fabled powder snow that normally blankets the higher ground. Ski conditions, a month ago at any rate, might have dazzled the troops back in Vermont, but to powder buffs accustomed to the fresh, deep drifts of Utah, 1971 has not measured up to past seasons.



—*Utah Travel Council*

The Utah trail—"latent speed freaks."

My first morning on a snowmobile I followed our leader's advice and, despite the sunny, above-freezing weather, stepped into a specially made, insulated suit bearing the Ski-Doo label. This Montreal company not only controls 40 per cent of the American snowmobile market but also turns out an equipment and clothing line that includes everything from crash helmets to sealskin boots. My baggy green suit resembled a moon walker's outfit, but Ski-Doo (as well as Arctic Cat and other manufacturers) produces a two-piece, form-fitting, all-leather, bell-bottom number for women, and kids can suit up to look like weatherproof majorettes or toy soldiers.

Snowmobiles are barred from all ski slopes and are not permitted in certain parts of the national parks and forests where nature hangs in delicate balance. On the drive up to Brian Head from Cedar City, for example, we got off the bus and walked across a deep shelf of snow to the edge of the Cedar Breaks National Monument and there looked out on a vast gorge, silent, eerie, impenetrable. When I asked Karl Gilbert, the ranking forest ranger in the area, if one could ride a snowmobile to the brink of the canyon, he snapped back an "absolutely not" and assured me the keep-off policies are strictly enforced.

A snowmobile can be as easy—or as balky—to start as an outboard motor. You pull the cord until the engine jumps to life, squeeze the throttle lever below the right handle grip, and buzz off. From that point, the operation becomes one of personal taste and skill. When a revved-up snowmobile is negotiating a bumpy, rutted surface, it jumps and jerks about like a jittery bronco, and a rider has to hang on dearly. On a smooth stretch of snow, it can fly along at 35 or 40 mph with hardly a guiding hand. Everyone adopts his own riding style, whether sitting back with arms outstretched as though piloting a huge old limousine, or crouching on one knee, or hanging low to one side the way the good guy does in the Westerns so the bad guys, waiting on the other side, think the horse is running empty.

If you wonder what the snowmobile craze is all about, you have only to get out with a group of otherwise unsportive, unexcitable city dwellers and watch them turn into Mario Andrettis astride the little yellow hornets. I think the sport brings out the latent speed freak in many people. Running at full throttle across an untracked meadow, a middle-aged businessman can outrace his worries and hang-ups. Suddenly he is young and carefree and ramming along in his jalopy on a country road. Skiers and pure outdoorsmen resent the snowmobile as an outer-space intruder, but that sedentary man who dreams of skiing down an Alpine slope and knows he'll never get closer than the base lodge can somehow satisfy the longing on a 440 TNT.

One of the chief arguments against snowmobiling is that the noise can drive animals crazy. Well, it can do the same thing to a human being if his nerves are a bit frayed to start with. Snowmobiles are, among other things, also charged with being air polluters, but I found the noise the worst offense. At the altitude we roamed, most animals were not there to be bothered, having removed themselves to warmer and less snowy environs. Packs of snowmobilers running amuck on a pristine meadow can prevent a person from enjoying the faraway calm that such a place, especially in winter, can afford. My tactic, time and again, was to slip away from the group, find an unmarred slope or clump of pines, turn off the motor, and let the stillness seep in. It was close to forty degrees by

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early afternoon, too warm for the bulky suit, so I peeled down to the waist and lazed for a while in the glistening sunshine. Something about the air or atmosphere in southwest Utah produces a sky of the deepest, freshest blue you will find. Jim Elder, a fellow newsman and snowmobiler from Jackson, Wyoming, said he is often accused of faking the sky in the photo lab when he presents color transparencies taken in that rarefied corner of the state.

Broken in on the first day, we climbed to the summit of Brian Head the next morning, winding through the pines on a trail that had been marked and packed the week before. Forest rangers and other watchdogs of the outdoors feel there is room, however slight, for snowmobiles if they are

The Alta Ego

ANY SKIER worth his powder hopes to try Alta before he hangs up his slats. Just a half-hour drive above Salt Lake City, Alta's challenging runs—particularly High Rustler and Superior—beckon to serious skiers everywhere. "There is a certain cachet to skiing Alta," says Bill Levitt, who operates the Alta Lodge, probably the most stylish of the five resorts on the mountain. "This is what the Swiss should have but don't anymore."

Swiss and French, in fact, are frequent visitors to Alta. Business from the East Coast has picked up now that American Airlines, challenging United's dominance of the mountain states, has launched non-stop service from Chicago and New York and one-stop from Detroit and Washington.

Alta Lodge, blending Eames furniture and Miës architecture into a somewhat rustic setting (flushing toilets have just been installed), attracts writers, professors, physicists, and businessmen not awed by the buck. "We had a president of a big soap company come out," Levitt recalls, "and the kids on the staff decided they would bombard him with questions about phosphates and what his company was doing about ecology. Well, he brought slides and facts with him and presented the whole broad story one night, and the kids were shamefaced; they weren't prepared."

Such is the après-ski life at Alta, a roundtable discussion one night, a fireside chat the next. Some evenings, when a good movie is playing in town, the guests and employees pile into cars and drive down in a caravan. Alta Lodge charges the highest board in the neighborhood—$45 a day for a double room with two meals. Its cherished slopes come cheaper; lift tickets run only $5.50. And all the snow you can eat.

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confined to trails far from human and animal activity. Certainly the top of Brian Head is such a place. A stinging wind had blown the rocks and brush free of snow, and we had to do the last half mile or so on foot. From a lookout shelter at 11,307 feet, you could gaze down on desert, plateau, salt lake, and the full run of colors from chalky white to the bloody red of Navajo sandstone.

Ski business at Brian Head, in its seventh year, is only gradually improving in the wake of a $2-million investment last summer that has added a block of condominiums and a chalet village. What that means to visiting skiers is a paradox of short lift lines and untrafficked ski slopes during the day and a decided lack of action at night. Ferdinand's is a cozy retreat, with Mexican menu, a German guitar player, and old-time movies featuring W. C. Fields, Charlie Chaplin, and some heavyweight boxers like Baer and Braddock slapping their way through title fights in the Thirties.

So there was a lot of time for talk, and most of it got around to snowmobiling, an issue that in some northern states triggers hotter debate than the war, the economy, or crime in the streets. "Think of the good they do," a snowmobile backer replied to my skeptical line of questioning. "Out West here, a rancher can throw the hay on sleighs and pull them with a snowmobile. Before he had to use a horse—if the horse could get through the snow to the hay. Kids ride snowmobiles to school if the roads are closed off and buses won't run. A year or two ago snowmobiles rescued some Indians on a reservation in Arizona when a freak storm came up. The snowmobiles brought in food and brought out the Indians."

In small northern towns, ownership of a snowmobile has taken on the status that a hot new car would have commanded a few years ago. Ski-Doo sells its sleekest model, the Valmont, with electric starter and reverse gear, for $1,645. The cheapest costs $645.

"A whole new world has opened up," said Reed Rasmussen, who was a crack photographer for the Idaho Falls *Post-Register* before he started selling snowmobiles. "People used to sit with their feet up all winter just watching TV. Me, for instance. I hated winter. Now I love it. I can't think of anything more fun than to ride into the wilderness just south of Jackson Hole, pull up by Granite Hot Springs, where you could never have gone before, and jump into the one hundred-degree pool.

"Or you can drive into Yellowstone and get within fifteen or twenty feet of buffalo herds or elk, and they don't even pay attention to you or the snowmobile. Utah Fish and Game says snowmobiles have no ill effects on the wildlife. Of course, there are nuts who chase down deer, coyotes, and elk until the animals are so exhausted they lie down and die."

It was night and a full moon was up, and through the window I could see acres of stars. The din of a day's snowmobiling had barely receded from my senses. I asked if the machine will ever get any quieter. "We're working on it," a Ski-Doo man told me, "but I doubt if they'll ever be really quiet. It's the nature of the machine—a one- or two-cylinder, two-cycle engine—to be noisy."

On my way out of Ferdinand's, the other breed at Brian Head—a young skier—pulled me aside and said, "Look, I heard what those guys told you about how snowmobiles don't bother animals, and it's not true. They bother animals and they bother skiers, too. The best thing about skiing is the silence, being alone with nature."

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WIT TWISTER #207

Edited by ARTHUR SWAN

The object of the game is to complete the poem by thinking of one word whose letters, when rearranged, will yield the appropriate word for each series of blanks. Each dash within a blank corresponds to a letter of the word.

They _ _ _ _ _ the craft
through its gyrations,
While making detailed observations;
No _ _ _ _ _ to block their
flight or vision,
The spacemen check with great
precision
Lest _ _ _ _ _ of rock or surface nodule
Bar future landings of a module.
Reports are _ _ _ _ _ but
clearly heard;
Then finally they send the word:
"The course _ _ _ _ _, we're
coming down—
"All three of us, with Charlie
Brown!"

—HERMANN F. VIEWEG,
Grosse Pointe, Mich.

(*Answer on page 59*)

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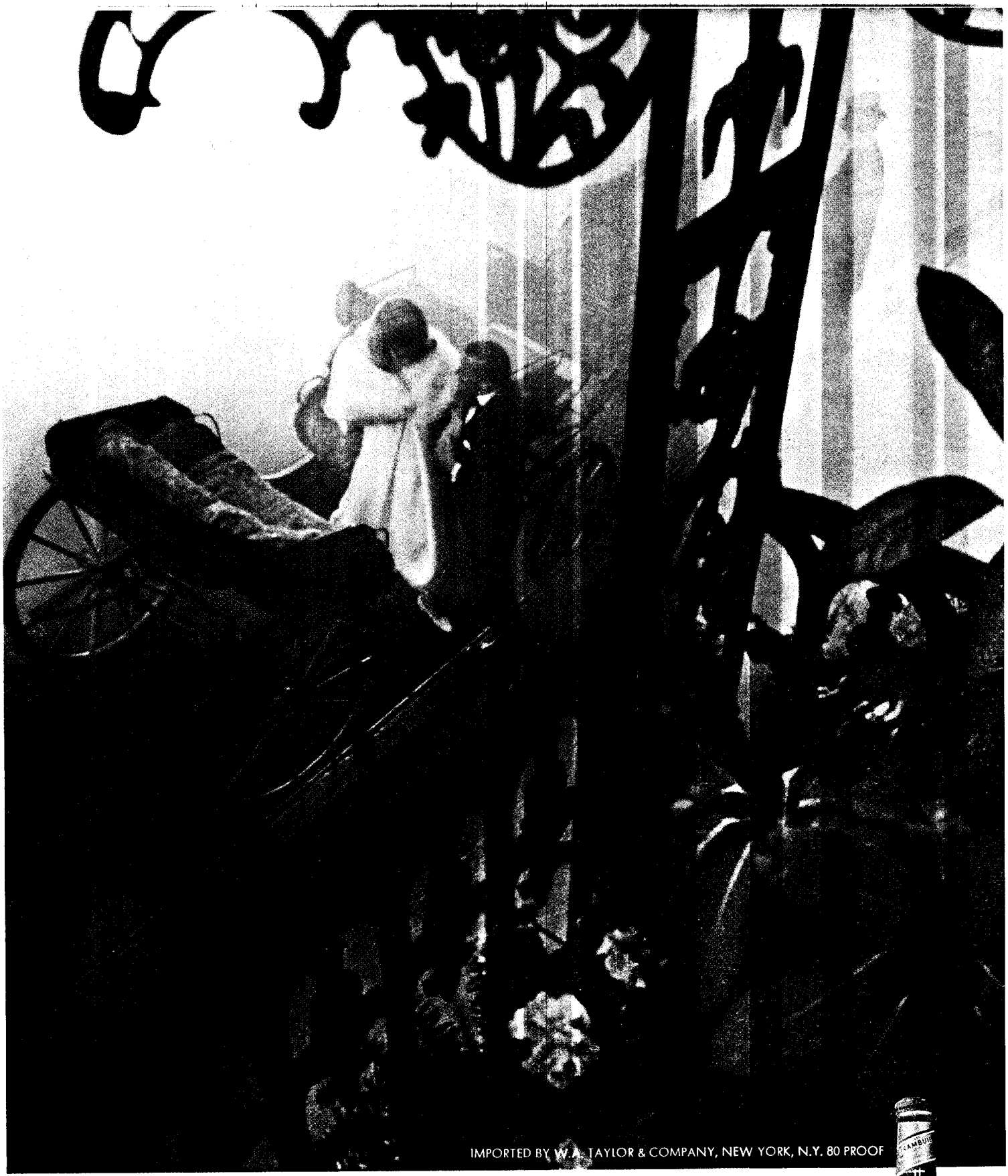

Evenings that memories are made of so often include Drambuie.

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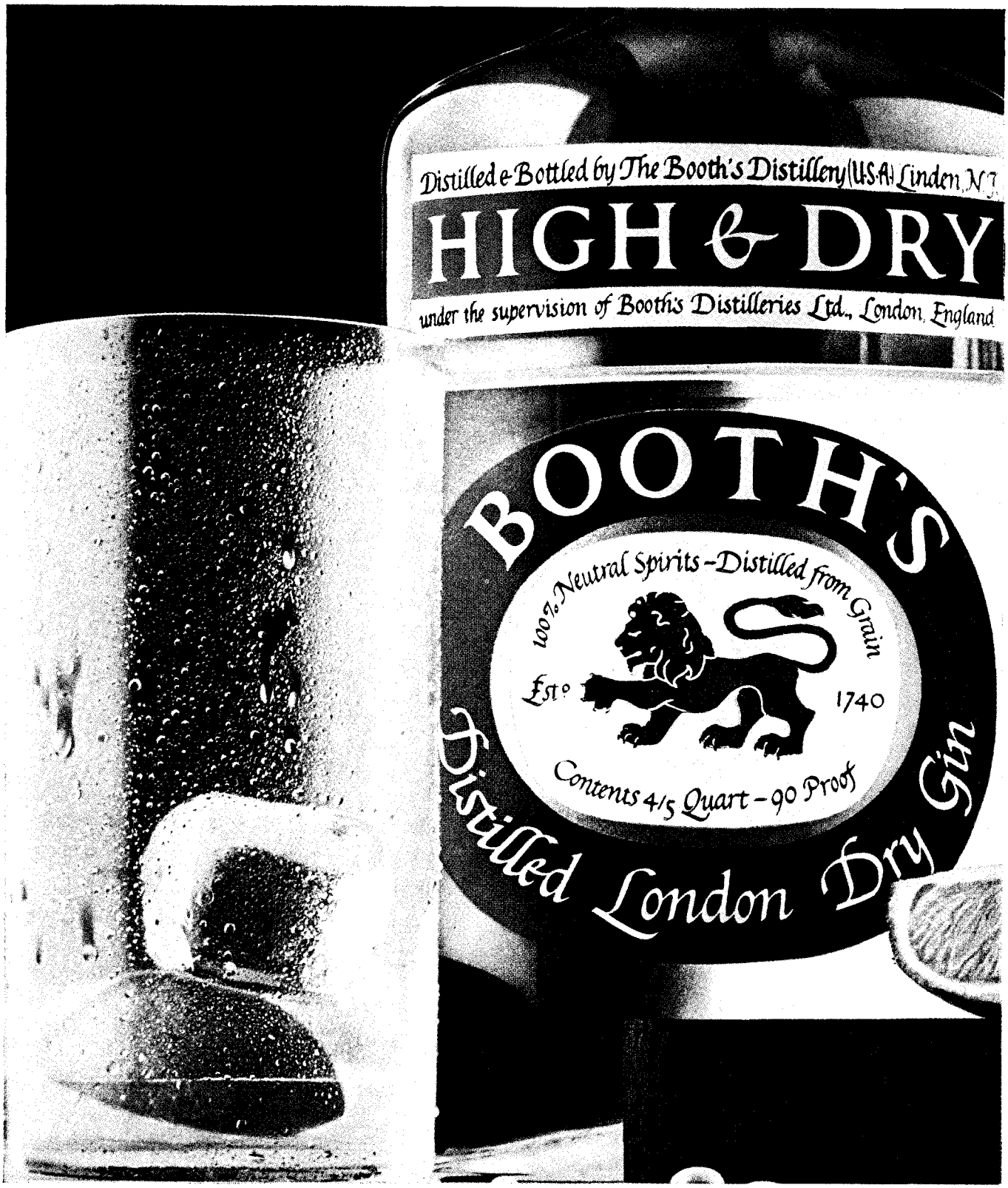
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Music to My Ears

Irving Kolodin

Massenet à la Met; Bruckner à la Mehta

TWO UNCOMMON HAPPENINGS made the night of the Metropolitan's new production of Massenet's *Werther* memorable even before the curtain rose. The first was the "discovery" (to use the old fashioned dramatists' favorite word) of Maria Callas in Box 13, and the outpouring of audience affection thus inspired. The other was the sudden parting of the curtains, after a rather prolonged delay, and the booming tones of stage manager Osie Hawkins announcing the sudden indisposition of Franco Corelli and his replacement in the title role by Enrico DiGiuseppe.

For effective theater, they were much more dramatic than anything that followed. There was in each occurrence a breath of life, a sense of reality that far transcended the make-believe that Massenet and his librettist fashioned out of that worthiest of subjects, Goethe's *Sorrows of Young Werther*. This is not to put down a work that has not been seen in New York for twenty years, and last on a Met stage more than twice twenty years ago. It is simply to make note that much more than decades has passed since *Werther* was new in the 1880s, and the means to recapture whatever is valid in it become increasingly more rare.

Significantly, the closest approach to that recapture came in the scenic designs of Rudolf Heinrich, a youngish German admired previously for his Metropolitan productions of Strauss's *Salome* and *Elektra*. Painters are familiarly adept in projecting their imaginations backward as well as forward, and Heinrich has evoked beautifully what a suburb of Frankfurt might have looked like 200 years ago. Each tableau was prefaced by a painted scrim that, by backlighting, provided an atmospheric prelude to the ensuing action. This is a painter's production, but unlike some such, it also manages to be light and airy and not to overpower what is played within it. The sense of well-being, however grim the circumstances, that pervades Massenet's music is echoed in Heinrich's depiction of the Bailiff's house, where much of the action occurs. On the musical side, the humors and moods of the score were best realized in the conducting of young Alain Lombard, who may not yet have all the sweep and bittersweet passion of Massenet at his fingertips, but assuredly has it in his mind.

Corelli's indisposition substituted, in DiGiuseppe (American-born despite the name), a voice of the reedy type associated with the better performers of the part in the past, though his is almost too small to qualify in a theater of the Metropolitan's size. In the circumstances (not quite as dramatic as portrayed, for he was primed for the opportunity), he showed remarkable poise and self-possession. But when the crunch came in "Pourquoi me réveiller," one heard more of the orchestra than of the tenor's top notes—and not because Lombard was overstating his case. As an actor, DiGiuseppe was almost too distraught to register as *distrait*. The day when Nicolai Gedda comes to play this part at the Met will be the one when Massenet enthusiasts will rejoice.

Almost every opera has a role whose performance determines the clinical level recorded on its fever chart, and in *Werther* it is certainly that of the betrothed but alluring Charlotte. The choice of Christa Ludwig to perform it could be challenged on every level save one. She is, of course, German by birth, training, and disposition. She doesn't have a French sound, she is smallish, and she is more introvert than extrovert in temperament. What she does have in abundance is talent. When put in the balance on the Massenet scale, the qualifications left more than a little lacking. But it is too soon to write off the gamble as unjustifiably risky. Given a few performances in which to temper the cooling effect of the unfamiliar language and achieve a firmer grip on the evasive subtleties of the musical idiom, Miss Ludwig's talent could kindle a glow lacking this time. That similar upgrading may be expected in John Reardon's portrayal of her husband Albert (Werther's rival) is a less realistic possibility. He has a good figure for the part and suitable artistic intelligence. But he tries to sing too much for a role whose nuances are more verbal than musical, thus working against it rather than with it. As Sophie, Judith Blegen enjoyed a success with the audience, though it was induced more by coquetry than the insouciance the role requires. As the Bailiff, Fernando Corena gave a Fernando Corena performance.

Taken together, this was Massenet à la Met in the sense that generalized virtues of voice and routine prevailed over the specialized needs that would contribute to stylistic refinement, integrated ensemble, and fine points of character delineation. What was described as the staging of Paul-Emile Deiber accounted well enough for rudimentary order, but the kind of playing-together that makes for dramatic credibility was not achieved. However, the frame exists, in Heinrich's settings, and Lombard's leadership may evolve the kind of lyrical picture it merits.

The week also included that annual concatenation of orchestral activity which adds, to the usual activity of the Philharmonic, the yearly presence of the Cleveland Orchestra. On this visit it managed to surround, also, a Tuesday in the Philadelphia Orchestra sequence, and the Wednesday-Friday pair of Boston Symphony for February. Thus there was hardly a night without activity in both Carnegie and Philharmonic Hall, played—save in the Philharmonic instances—to quantities of empty seats.

The presence of some of those observed at The Philadelphia Orchestra's event under the direction of Zubin Mehta may have been attributable to the program, which offered nothing less than the Eighth Symphony of Bruckner, and nothing more. When it was performed earlier in the season with high polish by the Chicago Symphony under Georg Solti's leadership, it was prefaced by Marvin Levy's Concerto with Earl Wild as piano soloist. Texts differ, as do procedures in repetitions, etc., but to those for whom a Bruckner Eighth is a Bruckner Eighth, the difference in content was obvious.

As a conductor of Bruckner, Mehta is best known for his recording of the E-flat Symphony (No. 4). The performance of the Eighth shared many of its general attributes, such as richly sonorous texture, a feeling for the composer's melodic ebb and flow, an understanding of the patience and deliberation with which the journey through Brucknerland must be conducted. But one could not escape the feeling that Bruckner's ethos had altered more between his Fourth Symphony and his Eighth than had Mehta's conducting of them.

To my ear Mehta was more absorbed in the purely sybaritic pleasure of hearing the patterns rendered in gorgeous Philadelphia tonal technicolor than in the deeper meanings and underlying solemnities of the writing. It would be foolish to imply that it was in any way superficial, but it did not sound to me as if the presence of Wagner's *Parsifal* idiom was totally comprehended. Mehta led without score, but the non-visible one in his head suggested the 1955 publication edited by Dr. Leopold Nowak.

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SR Goes to the Movies

Arthur Knight

The Body: Rated "X"

ALTHOUGH THERE still seems to be considerable unanimity that some form of motion picture classification is a good idea, the suspicion is mounting that the present Production Code is fatally flawed. Its most controversial aspect, of course, is the "X" rating—"No one under seventeen admitted." Intended simply as a guideline for potential audiences, the "X" has been persistently misinterpreted as a metonym for "dirty pictures." There are now at least forty communities in the United States whose newspapers arbitrarily refuse advertising and publicity space to any and all X-rated movies—a ban that extends to films as popular and prestigious as *Midnight Cowboy* and *Medium Cool*.

Obviously, the credibility of the code is damaged when it equates such pictures with fast-buck, exploitation fare; nor are matters helped when the distributors of a far-out sex film deliberately self-rate their own productions "XXX." The trouble is that the Production Code people have, single-mindedly and simple-mindedly, made nudity their sole concern in separating the men from the boys. Not maturity of ideas, not violence, not foul language, not even fouler attitudes toward life—just nudity. It is a situation that the sexploiters are all too eager to capitalize upon, and with which the producers of films that, despite nudity, might legitimately claim a wider audience are apparently unable to cope.

Currently on exhibition for persons over seventeen ("Age Limit May Vary in Certain Areas") is a new, fascinating, thought-provoking, often poetic and beautiful import from England, *The Body*, which poses the question as neatly as any single film possibly could. Experimental in form, it explores the human body inside and out with some of the most sophisticated camera equipment developed anywhere in the world. Ultra-high-powered magnification reveals that our outer skin is in fact a layer of flake-like dead tissue that we are constantly shedding, while a single strand of hair stands out as large and graceful as a supple reed. Recent advances in endoscopy permit full-color motion pictures of such internal organs as the lungs, the stomach, and the bladder. A trip through the mouth, past the vocal chords, and down the food pipe to the stomach provides an adventure as exciting and strange as any that Jules Verne might have invented. There are X-ray films of such processes as swallowing and the articulation of our limbs and fingers, and an extraordinary record of the heat waves radiating from our body, which, in its wavering lines of reds, yellows, and blues, comes to resemble a Peter Max drawing.

Nor is the body treated as an isolated phenomenon. Even as these physiological explorations continue, we are reminded that man breathes—and pollutes—15,000 quarts of air a day and that an average Briton consumes thirty tons of food in his lifetime (including 423 pounds of tea), as opposed to the twelve-ton lifetime diet of the average Asian (of which seven tons are rice). The latter statistic, incidentally, is graphically and amusingly illustrated by the camera moving past huge mounds of the varied foodstuffs, almost filling an airplane hangar, used just to keep one man alive for one lifetime! More important, this film, which celebrates the complex wonders of the human body, also asks if man's proper use is to be chained to a machine on an assembly line, to be sent off to fight and die in a war, or to suffer the mean existence of an old-age pension or retirement home. In one oddly affecting sequence, the beautifully controlled coordination of skilled gymnasts, shot in slow motion, is wordlessly intercut with glimpses of old women, inert in their hospital beds, waiting only for the ultimate release from their worn-out bodies.

Why, then, an X rating for *The Body*? Simply because, despite its educational and even philosophic value for young people (and an intricately modern score by Ron Geesin and Roger Waters, of *The Pink Floyd*, to enhance its appeal for that audience), the film does contain considerable nudity, including (simulated) intercourse and the detailed examination of a natural child-

birth. It would be hard to imagine a film on the body with either of these functions omitted; but neither their validity, the tastefulness of their handling, nor the obvious fact that nothing in the material surrounding these sequences smacks in the slightest of the sniggering "sex education" movie seems to faze the Production Code Administration. The nudity is there—and so is the X.

It would be wrong to claim that *The Body* is a masterpiece, or an imperishable work of art. Roy Battersby's direction, which presumably includes the ultimate shaping of the film, is more impressive visually than structurally. Juxtapositions often appear arbitrary, and several sequences—one with a blind girl, one in a home for retarded children—seem, if not irrelevant, then certainly not integrated into the flow of the film's central theme, which, as usual, Shakespeare stated best: "What a piece of work is man!" *The Body*, with an eloquent commentary spoken by Vanessa Redgrave and Frank Finlay, effectively explores—not exploits—that "piece of work." My own rating recommendation would be "GP"—"parental guidance suggested"—were it not for the fact that there are far too few parents who are prepared to make suggestions or, for that matter, too few young people willing to accept them. What is abundantly clear, however, is that a rating system which places *The Body* in the same category as the latest sex shocker is really performing a service for no one—and least of all, for the serious film-maker.

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ENVIRONMENT
and the Quality of Life

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Land: Making Room for Tomorrow

Within thirty years from now, demographers say, more than half the population of the United States will be packed onto less than one-twelfth of all the available land in the country. According to these predictions, about 200 million persons will occupy four great corridors of space: one stretching along the Atlantic seacoast from Maine to Virginia, another spanning the length of Florida, a third skirting the southern shores of the Great Lakes from Buffalo and Erie to Chicago, and a fourth bordering the Pacific Ocean from the top to the bottom of California.

The prospect is infinitely dreary. The nuclei of these so-called megalopolises are already bowed down with poverty, disease, hunger, crime, and filth. Stuffing more people into them can only deepen the misery.

Must we accept so sordid a future?

Can't we make room for a cleaner, more pleasant, and exciting tomorrow?

Wouldn't it be possible to settle tens of thousands happily in the almost empty 2,000 miles between San Francisco and Chicago?

How much serious effort has been made to revive dying towns on the great prairies?

How profoundly have we considered the potential of land within the few hundred miles surrounding places like Denver, Minneapolis, Omaha, and Troy?

Is there any good reason why what happened to Tucson and Phoenix couldn't happen just as well to any of scores of towns elsewhere?

Look at Las Vegas. It was hardly more than a railway crossing just a generation ago.

Stanford University Environmental Studies Professor Rolf Eliassen has pointed out how fantastically disjointed it is to talk about transporting excess water from the Columbia River across several states to the Colorado Basin in order to enable the Southwest to hold more people when the polluted air of Los Angeles is already notorious for its effects hundreds of miles eastward. Why not encourage people to move to where the water is, where the air is clean and the land is hospitably open? Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and even Canada are reasonable possibilities to Eliassen's logical mind. He applauds the citizens of Texas for exercising exceptional wisdom in refusing to approve a plan that would have carried water from the Mississippi River to the overgrown megalopolitan Dallas-Ft. Worth-Houston complex. He prefers to keep the water in the Mississippi Valley and use it there to found new types of agriculture that would stop the migration of farm workers from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi to the poverty-infested slums in Northeastern, Midwestern, and Southwestern cities.

Up to now, scholars like Eliassen haven't been paid much heed by the practical men who swing the real estate deals that in the end decide where most people live. Decisions about land use are made by hundreds of thousands of town and country officials who too often grab at promises of new taxes from industrial and commercial developers and only later realize their piecemeal responsibility for misshaping the heritage of America. These local politicians sit on disparate bodies deriving their power from the states, which withheld it from the federal government in the debates that forged the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States of America roughly two centuries ago.

Although Congress meanwhile has granted parcels of public land for use as transcontinental railroad rights-of-way and sites for centers of learning in all the states, not once between the writing of the Constitution and the year 1971 did any President formally propose that the use of these and of all other lands should conform to a national pattern and contribute to attainment of the freely chosen goals of the American people.

Last February 8, President Richard M. Nixon set an unexpected precedent. Less than a year before he had talked of vetoing Washington Senator Henry Jackson's bill creating a White House Council on Environmental Quality. Now, in a special message on the state of the environment, he endorsed CEQ's revised version of Senator Jackson's land use act, the original of which had died aborning in the 91st Congressional session last year.

As Mr. Jackson had done before him, Mr. Nixon suggested federal subsidies to encourage the states to recapture from local zoning authorities at least enough of the previously delegated power to require that land usage throughout a state meet the whole state's needs. In other words, the President gave his blessing to state efforts to determine where people could settle with the greatest benefit to the state and to themselves.

In fact, the scheme Mr. Nixon outlined surpassed Mr. Jackson's in boldness. Where the Senator from Washington would have allowed cities with 250,000 or more residents—or those that accounted for 20 per cent or more

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of the state's population—to be exempted from the statewide plans, the President offered no exemptions.

Although his message did not explicitly say so, its contents plainly implied the President's recognition that the chances of success for any statewide plan for land use would diminish in proportion to the length of time over which local real estate interests could manage to stretch inevitable quibbling over details. Instead of providing that every state should conduct an inventory of land use and fix zones for all the land under its jurisdiction—as Senator Jackson's bill had done—the Nixon proposal asked the states only to guarantee that certain key matters were covered by each plan. Included among these matters were:

- A method for state control over location of all focal points of growth, such as highway interchanges, major airports, and major recreational centers such as Disneyland.
- A method for state control over the location of all new communities.
- A method for state control over all large-scale developments of property.
- A method for state control over local attempts to block property developments of regional benefit. Such properties might be schools, hospitals, community centers, or multi-dwelling residential settlements capable of providing good housing for the poor.
- A method to ensure state protection of existing property identified as being of "critical environmental concern." Such property includes coastal zones and estuaries; lakes, rivers, and smaller streams and their flood plains; homes of important ecosystems; and areas embodying historical, cultural, or esthetic values beyond the ordinary. "Critical" in this context can also mean hazardous and hence closed to unrestricted development.

To protect the states from being encumbered above while they are disengaging themselves from entanglement below, the President stipulated that all federal-aid expenditures affecting land use must be shaped or redesigned to conform with the state land-development plans.

Mr. Nixon's critics complained that his seemingly comprehensive legislative proposal actually avoided grappling with the most ubiquitous of all mutilations of natural beauty: the highway corridor. The drafters of the bill at CEQ defended their work, observing that highway interchanges are the real foci of speculative land booms and that location of interchanges is reserved to the states under the Presidential scheme. The bill drafters also pointed out that preservation of areas of "critical environmental concern" will require highways to go around beauty spots they now too often carve up and sometimes obliterate. Furthermore, although this fact has not been publicly discerned, the Nixon revenue-sharing proposal will give to all the states sizable blocks of transportation subsidy that once would have been committed almost entirely to proliferation of roads to carry private automobile traffic, but in future may be apportioned as individual states wish to build fumeless buses, modernize railways, and initiate subway lines as well.

Electric power generating stations constitute another major force in population distribution that is not directly covered by the Nixon land use proposal. The President advocated a separate power plant siting law to establish within each state "a single agency with responsibility for ensuring that environmental concerns are properly considered in the certification of specific power plant sites and transmission line routes." Again, the drafters of the President's environmental message and its supporting legislation defended the separation as being more apparent than real. They pointed out that there is nothing to prevent any state from giving authority over land use in general to the same state agency that is authorized to plan power plant siting in particular. In any case, the principal demand of the President's power-siting suggestion was on the public utilities, requiring them to identify needed power facilities ten years prior to construction of those facilities, to identify the actual power plant sites and transmission routes five years before their construction, and to apply for certification of both sites and routes two years in advance of construction. Public hearings were specified, these to be conducted in ample time for all interested parties to express their views. Given these precautions, there would seem to be little opportunity for either power plant sites or transmission line routes to transgress areas critical to preservation of the environment.

The true measure of Mr. Nixon's determination to harmonize land use with national goals lay, his environmental aides said, in subsidiary proposals included in the environmental message of February 8. Among these was a Mined Area Protection Act " . . . to regulate the environmental consequences of surface and underground mining." Here the principal objective was restoration of millions of acres of land scarred by strip mining, and an intensity of purpose broke through the

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text of the message in these words: "In any state which does not enact the necessary regulations or enforce them properly, the federal government would be authorized to do so." Preservation and restoration of historic architecture "from Boston and Washington to Charleston, New Orleans, San Antonio, Denver, and San Francisco" were also provided for through tax incentives and federal insurance of improvement loans for historic residential properties. Still further concern for a more pleasant tomorrow was expressed by Presidential advocacy of additional national parks, wilderness areas, and neighborhood parks within cities—all in apparent preparation for the time when people will work only four days a week, perhaps even less, and will need the periodic solace of nature.

In calling for an appropriation of $100-million in new funds to assist the states in shaping a national land use policy—$20-million in each of the next five years—President Nixon gave priority to what he referred to as "the states of the coastal zone," which he said are especially sensitive to development pressures. He made special mention of the state of Alaska, where the largest single block of federally owned land now lies. "We should act now," he said, "in close cooperation with the state of Alaska, to develop a comprehensive land use plan for the federal land in Alaska, giving priority to those north of the Yukon River. Such a plan should take account of the needs and aspirations of the native peoples, the importance of balanced economic development, and the special need for maintaining and protecting the unique natural heritage of Alaska."

By linking the special problem of Alaska with the general problem of coastal and continental shelf development, the President was, wittingly or unwittingly, tracing his land use policy declaration back to its fundamental origins. It was not Senator Jackson's land use law of last year nor the Public Land Law Review Commission's five years of study prior to it that supplied the first root for the idea of a land use policy. That root sprang from the sea and was nourished by the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

The council itself came into being in the office of the President, with the Vice President as chairman, as a result of agitation started in 1959 by the interagency committee on oceanography of the Federal Council on Science and Technology. Under pressure of this activity, the Congress in 1966 adopted, and President Johnson approved, a new national policy "to intensify the study of the sea and to convert to practical reality" the sea's "inherent promise for man's benefit." In moving to implement this policy, the council chose to "deal with major issues of world peace, starvation, and general welfare; the requirements and problems of a growing and increasingly urbanized population; and the protection of our environment and seashore resources from unnecessary degradation."

To be truly practical, all these dealings would have to be conducted on the seashores, which were under the jurisdiction of the states. The council therefore drafted legislation to govern use of coastal lands. Washington's Senator Warren Magnuson introduced the first bill in 1969. It began by recognizing that protection of the coastal environment had to be approached as an integrated problem, that the approach therefore had to be planned, and that control over the planning had to rest with the states. The Magnuson bill called on each state to set up a central control agency, to make the agency responsible to the governor of the state, and to require the agency to prepare a plan that would include all coastal land uses, public and private. Two stages of federal government incentive were proposed to speed action by the states, the first stage to consist of plan-drafting and the second to include implementation of the plan, perhaps to the extent of acquiring needed lands.

Senator Jackson responded to the same stimulus in broader terms, applying the marine principles to all the land of the country. President Nixon later adopted the marine framework in all respects but one. His scheme did not at any point invoke the power of eminent domain under which private property is taken for public purposes. Indeed, rather than preparing to seize land, Mr. Nixon gave strong indications of moving in the opposite direction. The environmental message reflected a vigorous intent to return now idle acreage within military reservations to civil use as parks and for other recreational purposes wherever the Pentagon could be persuaded to let go.

The President's national land use policy proposal offered a larger context for those states that had already moved to control disfigurement of the land. The most advanced of these was Hawaii, where statewide planning and zoning has been in effect for ten years. Vermont requires state permits, issued through district environmental commissions, for all large-scale land developments. Maine has a somewhat less sophisticated state control system. The state of Massachusetts holds review power over some local planning through what is known as "the anti-snob zoning law." New York State's Urban Development Corporation exerts control over local decisions in certain cases only. Minnesota provides regional zoning in the area surrounding Minneapolis. Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island regulate use of their tidewater lands. A regional commission regulates development along the shores of San Francisco Bay, and California legislators now are considering suggestions that procedures in use on the bay be adopted as a model for the entire state.

What is reputed to be the most stringent piece of pending shoreline-protection legislation anywhere in the country is now before the Washington State Legislature in the form of a peoples' initiative measure. An initiative measure originates as a popular petition. To be effective, it requires 102,000 signatures. It is presented to the legislature as though it were a bill. If lobbyists succeed in blocking its enactment into law, it rides through anyhow and appears as a question on the ballot at the next statewide election. The present shore-line protection initiative measure was written by a coalition of local and regional organizations: the Washington Environmental Council. Gatherers of signatures for the petition were barred from many real estate, timber company, and local government offices. Yet the initiative measure carried 160,000 signatures at the time of its presentation at Olympia.

The measure covers the shores of all bodies of water in Washington State, but is primarily concerned with prevention of environmental abuse of Puget Sound. Prominent among the most immediately threatening abuses is the shipping through the Sound and possibly the storage and refining on its shores of petroleum brought down from the edge of the Arctic Ocean through the projected trans-Alaskan pipeline.

Fierce controversy has raged for many months over the environmental damage that the pipeline, designed to be four feet across and almost 800 miles long, might do within Alaska. But the vastly greater peril the Alaskan oil might become to the world after it left the southern terminus of the pipe at the port of Valdez has been ignored. That seagoing tankers would have to haul the oil from Valdez was obvious to anyone who thought about the matter. If any thought was given, however, it was not expressed until a University of Washington lecturer on the social management of technology felt challenged to practice what he was preaching to his students on the Seattle campus.

The lecturer held the university faculty post of professor of engineering and public affairs. He was Dr. Edward

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Wenk, Jr. Acting as a private citizen, he analyzed Alaskan oil shipping problems from the long and deep perspective of a man who had designed the first deep-sea submersible for the United States Navy, then moved into scientific data collection and transmission at the Library of Congress, and finally served as adviser to three Presidents on environmental policy and technology assessment before ending his government career as executive secretary of the marine council within which the national land use proposals of Mr. Nixon originally took shape.

Professor Wenk put some of his findings in the public record at a mid-February hearing concerning a Department of Interior statement about probable environmental impact of the Alaskan pipeline. The impact statement had said that "foreseeable environmental costs" would be "acceptable" in view of the "essential" role Alaskan oil would play in maintaining "the strength, growth, and security of the United States." Wenk began his commentary by questioning how intense an effort had been made to discover the real costs.

The port town of Valdez itself, he recalled, had been completely wiped out by the Alaskan earthquake of 1964. New quakes might occur at any time, as could tidal waves, not to mention tanker collisions, tanker groundings, or accidental spillage of oil from tankers. One mishap to a single 250,000-ton vessel could release as much as two million barrels of oil, which could form a slick roughly fifty miles long and five miles wide on the surface of the sea. Birds and marine life would be killed.

In Puget Sound, "the loss of a tanker might stain 500 miles of estuarine shoreline," Wenk estimated. "Worse, it could turn the area into a dead sea."

Are the risks reducible?

Wenk said not at present. "The only sensible alternative" he could summon was to prevent large-scale oil spills.

President Nixon last year proposed that the Coast Guard exercise radar control over ships entering and leaving American harbors just as airplanes are now controlled by radar when entering and leaving airports. The President also proposed that all ships be required to carry radio equipment on the bridge to enable navigators to communicate with passing ships directly instead of relying as they now do on whistle signals. With what results? None of the legislation has been adopted.

Turning from dangers on the water to dangers on land, Wenk testified:

> Nothing [has been said] about location of tanker terminals, refineries, and pumping stations, such as are now under construction at Cherry Point in Puget Sound. From an environmental point of view, is this the best site? What are the environmental hazards if three others are added nearby, as land acquisition by the oil companies suggests?
>
> Another consideration that has been neglected is the international nature of the problem. Most of the body of international law covering commerce on the high seas was formulated before the threat of massive oil spills from modern supertankers existed. Canada considers itself threatened by tanker traffic along its entire west coast. Perhaps rumors that Canada will unilaterally extend its limit of sovereignty far seaward are a response to our neglect in not consulting fully with her. We might ask questions in this regard: What consideration has been given to the rights of Canada and the role she will play? What joint studies have been undertaken with Canada in the area of contingency planning, liability agreement and navigation rules?

If it does nothing else, the debate over movement of Alaskan oil through Puget Sound will mobilize powerful opposition to a national land use policy that encourages such free-swinging exercises in democratic decision-making. Those who believe in such open discussion and are convinced of the need to protect the land from the spoilers have only themselves to blame for the consequences of not making themselves heard.

—JOHN LEAR,
Science Editor.

New Viewpoint for General Motors

—Courtesy General Motors

Prof. Ernest S. Starkman

"IN SPITE of intensive industry efforts, there is a probability that the gasoline piston engine will not be clean enough to meet long-term air-quality requirements. This probability is sufficiently high to warrant serious attention to alternative power plants."

So read the opening paragraph of a March 19, 1970, report transmitted to the White House Office of Science and Technology. The report had been drawn up by an ad hoc OST panel on unconventional vehicle propulsion. Prominent among the panel members was Ernest S. Starkman, professor of mechanical engineering in the thermal systems division of the University of California at Berkeley and chairman of the technical advisory committee to the state of California's Air Resources Board —toughest enemy of air pollution in the country.

Barely a year after that report began to circulate through official channels in Washington, D.C., Professor Starkman on April 1 next will become a vice president of General Motors Corporation and assume responsibility for management of all G-M involvements in environmental pollution.

Does the professor's acceptance of this new executive position mean that he has changed his mind about the future of the internal combustion engine? Has something happened to cause him to believe that the present type of automobile motor will after all survive in the new and cleaner world most Americans look forward to?

In a telephone conversation following announcement of his G-M appointment, he reminded me that he is still on record in support of the idea that some form of turbine engine will probably be an interim substitute for the piston engine of the present day. Why "interim"? Because the professor is convinced that the ultimate propulsion most people will employ in their daily travels will be extremely quiet and clean and derive its power either from batteries or from fuel cells. Neither of these means of power storage is available at the present time and, in Starkman's opinion, probably will not be for a decade or two.

Could the waiting period possibly be shortened? It depends on how persuasive the professor can be in injecting the new viewpoint G-M expects him to bring to the corporation, and how ingenious G-M engineers can be in backing him up.

—J.L.

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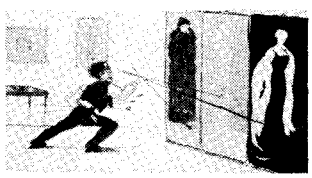

2. Compensating for defective schools: There is too much bad teaching, too much teaching methodology inappropriate to the individual child and young adult. When you can't change schools, what do you do? Clear, easy to use diagnostic tests and step-by-step instructions on how to repair damage and increase learning efficiency.

3. Providing infants with Intelligence Maximization: At last, it has been demonstrated that the first months of infancy can minimize or maximize intelligence development. What do you do? What are the clear instructions

which govern parental behavior, the infant environment, the language and message systems which potentiate the infant?

4. Answering the Hunger for Continuing Education: Lists of books are all well and good. But how do you design an authoritative program—better than what is generally available in universities or colleges with continuing education programs? What about new forms of reading skills? What about professional self-testing?

5. The Answer to School Drop-Outs: There has been too much sermonizing and too many generalities. The latest studies agree on the need for diagnosis, short-term motivation techniques, the development of better learning skills. The techniques are reasonably simple—once the problem is identified.

6. New Skills Acquisition in the Middle Years: The problem is not one of learning—but relearning. Remarkable techniques have been available for many years—had somebody cared to put them in such form that anybody could apply them. That form now exists!

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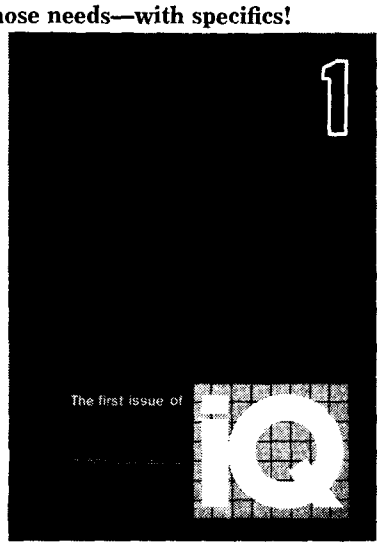

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PRESERVING THE SPECIES

Is the family still a vital mechanism in performance of the evolutionary job?

by ROBERT CANCRO, M.D.

Two of the primary goals of technology have been to control and to manipulate man's environment. Early man lived in an intimate symbiotic relationship with the environment. He was susceptible to changes in it in a very real and obvious way. As time passed, he learned to protect himself from survival-threatening elements of the environment. We of today, his descendants, can maintain the temperature of our homes at 72 degrees and the humidity at 40 per cent independent of the actual weather if this be our desire. Finding enough food to survive is less of a problem for most of us in technologically advanced societies than is the fight against obesity. Infectious disease and infant and maternal mortality are under excellent control. The challenge of biological continuance both of the species and of the individual has been met remarkably well—so well that of all the many thousands of species that coexisted with early man, none is competing with man in crowding the planet.

One of the most striking consequences of technological change has been the disruption of the relationships between the nuclear family, the extended family, and the tribe through the centralization of large, diverse populations in relatively small areas. The rapid development of technology in this century has accelerated these alterations through a revolution in communications. We are continually bombarded with information that we understand poorly and cope with even more poorly. Parents cannot adequately answer questions asked by their children and, therefore, abdicate from the familial function of information transmission. New institutions (e.g., schools, medicine, and law) train strangers to perform the tasks that once belonged exclusively to the family. Parents are often reduced to interinstitutional chauffeurs.

If we accept the proposition that maintenance of the species is the major evolutionary reason for formation of the family, then we must ask ourselves if this social structure is relevant to the problems of 1971. Is marriage a viable and useful institution at this time in history? Do the benefits of family life outweigh the disadvantages in our present society?

Does the individual have the right to determine if he will have children and, if so, how many? Does a person have a right to have a child when the probability is high that he will not be able to support and/or personally care for that child? Does a person have a right to have a child when the probability is high that he will want to rear that child personally?

Should children be reared by their biological parents or by specialists trained to perform the particular functions of child rearing? Should children be reared with an emphasis on maintaining individuality or on submerging individuality to group needs? Should children be reared in such a manner as to encourage competition, or not?

Has society alone the right to make these decisions because of the increased interdependence and concomitant loss of individual autonomy brought about by death control and the resulting overcrowding of the planet? Is it possible that a number of new social institutions are needed, in addition to some of the traditional ones, to meet the greater diversity and increased complexity of the problems faced by the younger generations?

I have my own preferences and biases concerning these questions, reflecting my personal value system. I do not have even partial answers, but I do know that the questions cannot be brushed aside as the *Weltschmerz* of hedonistic adolescents. These questions must be raised with reflective and educated adults, and it is vitally necessary that they command our full attention and our most critical thought.

The family as an institution has been much like Caesar's wife—beyond reproach. We argue about issues such as the value of permissiveness versus firmness. However, these are tactical considerations. The strategic validity of the family as a relevant social structure in a rapidly changing world is almost never raised.

The variables that determine the choice of a mate, and thereby the basis of the family unit, have ranged broadly over time. If we ignore the special requirements of nobility (e.g., political considerations), we find that during most of recorded history geographic mobility, social customs, and parental choice were the prime factors. In most parts of the Western world the parents either arranged the marriage among themselves or selected the suitors from whom the girl could make the final choice. Parents attempted to pick potential mates primarily on the basis of practical, rational considerations and from a family that was personally known to them for many years. It has often been said that the bicycle contributed to hybrid vigor by increasing the number of available suitors from whom to choose. I think that this is more likely to have been the case if the parents, rather than the children, had owned the bicycle.

Direct selection of spouses by the people involved, using almost exclusively the criterion of romantic love, is a phenomenon that has been with us on a large scale for less than fifty years. It has been an even shorter time since technology first made it possible for young people to begin to have true geographic freedom in their choices. The post-World War II glorification of science and technology with its resulting overemphasis on the universal necessity of a college education created a situation in which large numbers of young people, for the first time independent of parental supervision, met at school, got to know each other for a relatively short time, and quickly decided to marry. The so-called New Morality may represent in part a trial-and-error approach to the problem of mate selection, which simultaneously rejects both the parental choice and the rapid marriage methods. The technology-dependent communications media—newspapers, magazines, novels, motion pictures, radio, and television—have contributed heavily to the creation of the belief that romantic love is the sole basis for marriage. Romantic love may be far from the optimum criterion for choosing a mate, unless one relishes short-term trade-ins for the newer models.

Historically, there always has been some disparity between the experience of one generation and the problems of the next because change has always been an integral part of life. Today this is popularly called the generation gap. Unfortunately, the mass media have revealed so many gaps in recent years—including missile gaps, credibility gaps, etc.—that we have a tendency not

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to take their gaps seriously. But the generation gap is real. Part of it undoubtedly is the result of intensive coverage through the mass media, but not all of it. As an adolescent, I sat with my friends in arty coffeehouses and insisted that it was theoretically impossible for us to do a worse job with the world than had been done by the prior generation. In those relatively technologically deprived days *Time* magazine did not interview us and report our discussions in depth nor were we video-taped for the late news. Our grumbling conversation served as a socially acceptable (i.e., private) and useful safety valve through which we could vent our spleen without having our bluffs called. We were not truly prepared to assume the frightening responsibilities of adulthood and were doing some much needed whistling in the dark. The complaints of our young people in facing the problems of becoming an adult are better publicized today but do not differ qualitatively from those we uttered.

An interesting and often commented-upon observation is that the onset of puberty is occurring earlier in technologically advanced countries. For each decade since 1890 the onset of puberty in Americans has begun on an average six months earlier. This change is usually attributed to improved diet and is often cited as a factor that accentuates the alienation of the young. They are physically mature at an earlier age than in the past but must wait even longer to complete the preparation necessary to enter society as accredited adults. In considering these issues we must first realize that while puberty is a physiological state, adolescence is not. Adolescence, in a technologically advanced society, continues long after puberty and often into early middle age. It is a socially imposed state of relative economic and thereby psychologic dependence in which the individual does not fully participate in the benefits and responsibilities of adulthood. Until the end of the nineteenth century, puberty was fast followed by marriage and/or employment, which represented a considerable admission into the adult world. In this way, adolescence terminated quickly for the vast majority of the young.

What some people have failed to realize is that this eighty-year-old process of earlier puberty has not been going on indefinitely. If it had been, 500 years ago puberty would not have occurred until approximately age forty. That is somewhat later than the average life expectancy for the fifteenth century and a trifle late even for adolescence. The age of puberty in Imperial Rome for members of the affluent class was about thirteen. The best evidence we have is that it took place about age thirteen in the sixteenth century. Shakespeare tells us in Act I of *Romeo and Juliet* that Capulet's daughter is not yet fourteen and Capulet wants to postpone her marriage until she is closer to sixteen. Today we would be likely to consider marriage of a fourteen-year-old as evidence of psychopathy if not of a nearly criminal act, but Paris's reply was, "Younger than she are happy mothers made." The most reasonable conclusion is that the Industrial Revolution and its necessary urbanization produced a variety of stresses—both psychologic and physiologic—that delayed the onset of puberty. The improvement in diet, sanitary conditions, and general public health measures that has taken place in cities during the past eighty years has restored the endocrine pattern of earlier, more rural times.

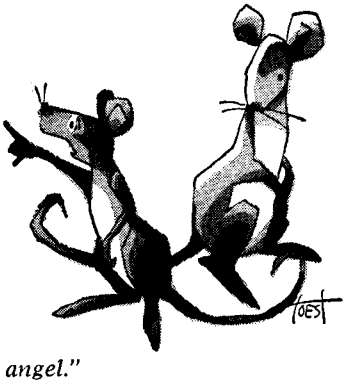
So long as society continues to evolve there must be some irrelevance of the experiences and institutions of the older generation to the problems of the younger. In the last two centuries technology has taken a quantum leap forward. In the last two decades it has entered a period of unparalleled, if not exponential, growth. Perhaps a brief personal vignette may capture something of this remarkable change. My father arrived at Ellis Island as a teenaged immigrant boy several weeks before the Wright brothers flew at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. In the period since then, which encompasses his adult life, men have gone to and returned from the moon. When he left his Mediterranean home, simple scratch-plows were still being pulled by horses and often by men. Today I have to go to a museum of science and industry should I wish to view such a primitive, historically interesting implement—one that had not changed substantively in design since the introduction of agriculture approximately 10,000 years ago.

How helpful can my experience with the Great Depression and its *Zeitgeist* of want be to my children, the products of affluence, when it is totally foreign to them? Why should my son be expected to want to be like me, if he sees my knowledge as irrelevant to the problems he must face?

If my practical experience in life is dated but my value system remains useful, then we still have the basis for meaningful encounters. I remain potentially helpful to him. This is not to say that being helpful is the only basis for a relationship between a parent and his child, but it is a vital component that can make it more acceptable to the youngster.

The family is obsolete as a survival mechanism but still has much to contribute to large segments of the population once the remnants of its biological inheritance are renounced. The family must redefine its social goals in terms of the quality rather than the quantity of life. These goals must be consciously articulated so that the family design can be customized according to the different needs of the individuals who choose to use it.

The time frame of the problem requires that these steps be taken on the basis of human intelligence with all of its limitations, rather than through social evolution. The responsibility of the behavioral and social sciences to contribute the expertise of their several disciplines is apparent, but it must not preclude individual responsibility to participate in the establishment of societal goals. The rational planning and successful execution of man's response to the threat represent a challenge that is without historic parallel in its magnitude and complexity.



"Look, Ma, an angel."

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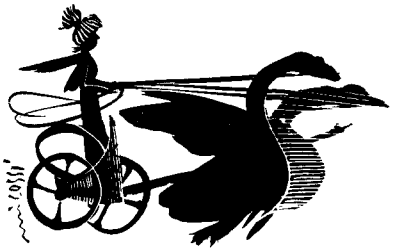
THOSE GOOD NEW DAYS



They are sure to come, a scientist says, and a new science will bring them.

by GLENN T. SEABORG

There seem to be many people today who deplore the fact that we did not, long before now, predict our population growth and our growing productivity with its accompanying waste, and somehow forecast our current environmental dilemma. Unfortunately, most great minds of the past foresaw only small segments of the evolving problem. And the values of the past were centered upon unlimited growth because this seemed to be to the advantage of the individual and his society. In a world of seemingly endless physical frontiers, where the exploration and exploitation of these frontiers by new human creativity generated and fulfilled new human needs and values, few if any could think in terms of limits, balance, and stability.

It does little good to make scapegoats of our ancestors or of one or another segment of our society for the crisis we face today. Our environmental crisis in particular could not have been theorized or accepted in the abstract before. It was an experiment that had to be lived in conjunction with the other problems of human growth that have evolved and that we must now resolve. It was inevitable that man had to grow to this point. He is now entering what must be a period of tremendous maturity.

Science and technology are said to be the cause of most of our ills today. By conquering disease and extending life they have been responsible for an explosion of population. By increasing productivity and raising living standards they have been responsible for depleting resources and polluting nature. By expanding knowledge and emphasizing efficiency, they have been responsible for deflating myths and diminishing man. And by placing enormous power in the hands of man, they have brought him to the brink of his own destruction. The list of accusations is endless, and it is not fashionable today to attempt to answer the charges or put the matter in perspective. It is more fashionable to dwell on man's relationship to the natural world, to lament that he is not more like the animal life from which he ascended, and to wish for his return to a simpler, perhaps more primitive, existence.

This approach may be more fashionable; it may even contain a certain amount of wisdom we should heed, but it is not the whole message we should be hearing. The major part of that message should tell us not to deny our dependence on nature but neither to deny our differences from what we left behind in our evolution. It is this recognition of what we are—with all its potential as well as its shortcomings—and the emphasis on what we must and can become that are important. In this transitional period from tribal man to a truly organic mankind, and to a world in which we can live in harmony with each other and in balance with our global environment, we need a new level of excellence in our science and technology and a new degree of integration between them.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of pain and shock involved in this transitional period, for we are breaking one set of long-established natural bonds and forming new ones. The whole process of change produces shock, reaction, and readjustment. There is always a tendency to turn back, to flee from the new and challenging, before new understanding and confidence allow us to move ahead. We are living through such times. We are experiencing what Alvin Toffler refers to as "future shock," and it is often difficult to sort out our movement and its direction. For example, take note of the action and reaction of our youth as it resists some change with an anti-rational thrust—and often a flight from reality—while it at the same time demands realization of a new level of idealism that can only be achieved through change employing the highest form of rationality.

A similar dichotomy and flux exist in our confrontation with environmental problems. Many feel the need for simplicity, limits, and balance. Yet, we know that to accomplish the goals we express in these terms involves the mastery of a greater complexity, new growth, and a dynamic rather than static type of balance. We really do not want to freeze the world as it is now or go back to "the good old days." What we want is a world far different from what we have ever known. We struggle fiercely but fruitfully to clarify our conception of that world and work toward its realization. We must not weaken or lose heart in this struggle.

What will be the outcome when we begin to succeed? What will the evolution of this new mankind mean? And what will be some of the manifestations that it is taking place?

Perhaps most important, we shall see the elimination of war as an attempt to resolve human differences. It will not be only that war becomes untenable as a form of such resolution. Neither will it be only that through the wisest and fullest application of science and technology we shall eliminate most of the physical insecurity and want at the root of war. What may be most significant as both a cause and an effect in establishing world peace will be a sublimation of man's territorial instinct, and the aggressiveness that is tied to it, to a new feeling of the communality of man in possession of the entire Earth.

Men are already sharing the Earth through international travel, communication, and exchange of resources. As this sharing is enhanced by a parallel releasing of the age-old bond of fear of scarcity—and adjustments in the economic system we have built to institutionalize that bond—we will begin to see the true meaning of the brotherhood of man materialize. And as this happens the tribal loyalty that Arthur Koestler has seen as the root of much of man's conflict will be broken and shift to a new global loyalty: a loyalty of man to all his fellow men.

Concurrently with this establishment of world peace (and again as both a cause and effect of it) will be the closing of the chasms between the peoples of the world. Aurelio Peccei, Barbara

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GLENN T. SEABORG is chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The text reproduced here is adapted from a paper he read at an international joint conference of the American Geographical Society and the American Division of the World Academy of Art and Science. Conference host was the New York Academy of Sciences.

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Ward, and many others have warned us that we cannot live in a world growing apart in the rate of development of its peoples. What we will see is a new concerted effort to raise the standard of living and productivity of the underdeveloped areas of the world while readjusting the growth of what many feel are becoming overdeveloped areas, harming themselves and others by unwise management of their power and affluence.

Another manifestation of our evolving mankind will be the reduction and eventual elimination of environmental pollution. Organic mankind could exist but momentarily on this Earth if it were to act as a parasite or cancer. It must learn to exist as an integral and contributing part of the Earth that up to now has supported it unquestioningly. Such balance can be achieved only by the formulation and application of a whole new scientific outlook and new ecological-technological relationship. This relationship must be based on a non-exploitive, closed-cycle way of life that is difficult to conceive of in terms of the way we live today. We will have to achieve what René Dubos has referred to as a "steady-state world." We will have to think and operate in terms of tremendous efficiencies. We will have to work with natural resources, energy, and the dynamics of the biosphere as a single system, nurturing and replenishing nature as she supports and sustains us. Such a system can be operated at various levels. A steady-state world does not have to be one in which mankind merely subsists and waits for natural evolution to take place. In fact, a steady-state world would be a challenge and stimulus to man's creative evolution, which I believe we should not deny is a natural process, and which may be the highest form of natural evolution. Perhaps the organic global mankind I have portrayed will be the acme of physical evolution on this planet.

Undoubtedly, many people envision the concept of such a complex, efficient, and organic mankind as a nightmare, an anthill civilization in which individuals are mere automatons or mindless cells in an emotionless body. I do not agree. I see quite the opposite: a world in which the sphere of freedom of action and choice, individual creativity, and sensitivity are enlarged by the growth and application of knowledge and by greater efficiency and organization. These elements buy time and provide freedom. It is ignorance, confusion, and waste that enslave and eventually destroy.

Of course, new values and greater education must accompany the transition to this type of civilization. That is why the age of enlightenment we enter must be one that combines scientific understanding with a new humanistic philosophy. We need both now to survive and grow.

What will be the role and direction of science in achieving this new age?

First, science must return to the broad and general philosophy from which it originated. It had departed from this generality into a growing number of more precise disciplines—each becoming more productive the narrower its focus became. In so doing, science traded off wisdom for knowledge and, to some extent, knowledge for information.

We are now seeing the growth of interdisciplinary sciences and a striving for an all-encompassing grasp of the physical world and even broader relationships. This type of growth is essential if science is to be the guiding force behind our evolving mankind. Science must grow stronger by continuing to nourish and improve its individual disciplines. We need the specific knowledge they offer. At the same time, it must grow wiser through its correlation of knowledge. And it must be able to transmit its wisdom in the most effective way to society.

We have a tremendous task before us in humanizing the focus and feeling of science, while at the same time organizing and rationalizing the forces of humanity. In recent years, we have not been too successful in either of these directions. That is the reason why we are faced today with a decline in the prestige of science, an anti-rational reaction on the part of many of our disillusioned youth, talk of the "eroding integrity of science," and even a feeling of guilt and despair in much of the scientific community. We must move away from all this. We must work toward a unification of the scientific spirit and a restoration of our self-confidence, as well as a new degree of respect for science on the part of those who have lost faith and hope in it.

Let me offer some specific proposals.

We should establish more international interdisciplinary conferences and more organizations that integrate our various disciplines, within and outside of the sciences. These conferences and organizations should bring together visionaries and realists, environmentalists and technologists, ecologists and economists, theorists and activists for positive, constructive exploration, discussion, and action—participants of varied interests, opinions, and talents. But the purpose of these meetings should not be confrontation. We should seek not the degraded power of polarization but the more beneficial strength of unity achieved through recognizing and working toward common goals.

In this regard, I would like to see those scientists who in recent years have done a great service to man by calling attention to his environmental problems now contribute an even greater service by joining their colleagues in a concerted effort to solve those problems. We must give our activists something constructive to act upon and encourage the idea that many small positive measures can add up to a significant force.

We have been very unsuccessful in communicating with the public. Now not only must we communicate, we must involve. We should particularly encourage the participation of youth in scientific and technical activities. Merely to decry their alienation, to speak of their immaturity or their unrealistic, "non-negotiable" approach to achieving their ideals, is pointless. More than that, it is disastrous. We must at all levels engage them in the realities of life, not to blunt their ideals or enthusiasm, but for the purpose of capturing what is good and constructive in them, of harnessing their energy and creativity, of growing with them.

If some sparks must fly between the gap of our generations, let us not use them to ignite conflagrations but rather to fire an engine of human progress. We in the scientific community in particular need our young people working with us, and it is one of the tragedies of our time that so many of them have become cynical about the accomplishments and prospects of science. I believe we can win many of them back, especially by showing them how effective we can be in working toward the solution of our environmental ills. We must prove to them that science and technology are among man's most creative and constructive forces—when they are used by creative and constructive men.

Finally, in bringing together the many forces I have referred to, and in emphasizing the importance of their working together, we must establish the leadership and goals to direct and sustain their efforts. Never before has the world had such a desperate need for greatness, for inspiration, for vision. The cynics today will tell us that any vision we would have now would be a delusion. But I cannot agree. I feel as is said in Proverbs: "Where there is no dream the people perish."

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Earth Watch

Worldwide Environment Notes

Visible Noise

NEW YORK, N.Y.

A SIXTY-BLOCK area of Manhattan's West Side has been marked as a testing ground for ways and means of reducing excessive noise through cooperation among the neighborhood community, industry, and the city government.

The area chosen for Project Quiet City stretches from 59th to 74th Street between Central Park West and the Hudson River. This district contains Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts, schools, churches, synagogues, a hospital, and an estimated 25,000 to 35,000 residents who represent a cross section of income and ethnic groups. A large number of notorious noise-making construction projects in the area and heavy nighttime traffic along two major avenues—Columbus and Amsterdam—were among the determining factors in selection of the site.

Although public health authorities have warned that continuous exposure to noise can be both a physical and a mental hazard, noise abatement so far has not been given a high priority in this country. Project Quiet City hopes to draw attention to the omission. "We're going to make noise visible," says Robert Alex Baron, director of the project and executive vice president of Citizens for a Quieter City, a group of business and professional men concerned about noise as an urban pollutant. The key to noise abatement, in Baron's opinion, is enlightened community involvement.

The first phase of Project Quiet City was a social survey that explored the attitudes toward noise of several hundred area residents and a measurement of street noise taken by acoustical engineers. Both samplings will be repeated at the end of the project to determine what changes have taken place.

The heart of the undertaking will be a community educational program designed to develop an intelligent awareness of the noise pollution problem. A complaint center will be set up along with a clearinghouse for information. Posters, brochures, and audio-visual aids will be prepared to inform the neighborhood about the human effects of excessive noise and what can be done to diminish them. Meetings, seminars, and discussions will be organized, and a speakers bureau will supply professionals and train volunteers to address community groups.

At the same time the construction industry will be encouraged to use silenced air compressors, jackhammers, and demolition tools in the area. Manufacturers of such appliances as central air conditioners will be requested to produce quieter products. Cooperation of the city's police, traffic, and sanitation departments will be sought in enforcing existing anti-noise laws. Consolidated Edison and the Bell Telephone Company, which often tear up the streets to repair or extend utility lines, will also be asked to use quieter equipment.

Project Quiet City is being funded by a $300,000 grant from the Ford Foundation. The experiment is scheduled to run for two years. At its completion, a detailed report will offer guidelines for development of similar anti-noise programs in other parts of New York City as well as in other cities.

More Crop to the Drop

HANOVER, N.J.

ABOUT $750-MILLION worth of agricultural chemicals is sprayed on crops from airplanes each year in the United States, to the satisfaction of most farmers and the apprehension of many environmentalists. The farmers maintain that without pesticides food production would drop dramatically. The environmentalists warn that indiscriminate "broadcast" spraying kills more than the target pests. A new crop-dusting system that may be acceptable to both sides has recently been patented by a local company, ElectroGasDynamics, Inc.

The new technique is an adaptation of the principles of static electricity—the force that makes a nylon shirt stick to your back. In the EGD agricultural spray system, droplets of pesticide are given an electric charge as they are pumped from an aircraft's spray nozzles. As they approach the neutrally

Recycling Engineers: Aerospace to Environment

IRVINE, CALIF.

THOUSANDS OF ENGINEERS formerly employed in the aerospace and defense-related industries are currently out of work. Where they can find employment and how they can be successfully retrained for it are questions receiving national attention. An answer for some but by no means all of the men may be forthcoming from the University of California campus here, which last January began a pilot project to retrain thirty-four unemployed aerospace engineers for work in the field of environment.

The men, selected from about 250 candidates, range in age from thirty-four to fifty-three years. Most of them had worked as electrical, mechanical, and chemical engineers. All of them hold bachelor of science degrees in engineering and about a third have advanced degrees. They are now enrolled with younger students in a regular graduate program that grants a master's degree in environmental engineering at the end of a year of study.

About 25 per cent of the effort is devoted to providing background in environmental biology. The rest covers such subjects as the chemistry of air and water pollution, transportation theory, public health, and the design of pollution-control devices. Graduates receiving the master's in environmental engineering, a degree the university has issued for only two years, are prepared to work in federal, state, and local pollution-control agencies, with consulting engineers, and in industry.

While studying, the former aerospace men are paid $55 a week plus $5 per week for each dependent and also receive about $800 for supplies and fees. The money comes from the U.S. Department of Labor.

The measure of the program's success will be whether the men find jobs when they graduate next January. Professor Jan Scherfig, director of the university's Environmental Engineering Department and initiator of the program, is confident they will have no trouble. But he cautions that the program is exploratory and its future depends on reasonable assurance that a genuine market exists for environmental engineers.

The retraining scheme is being monitored by the new federal Environment Protection Agency. To determine whether the Irvine project could become a model for other similar enterprises across the country, EPA is conducting a national survey of the environmental job market. An EPA spokesman emphasizes that it is of utmost importance to the agency to avoid the frustration of training people for nonexistent jobs.

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charged plants at which they are aimed, the charged particles induce an electrical imbalance that then attracts them strongly to the plants. This target-selection process substantially cuts down the amount of pesticide wasted in the air and on the soil. The attractive power of the plants for the charged droplets is so great that particles missing the topsides of leaves are pulled in and become attached to the leaves' undersides.

Generally, crop-dusting planes fly very low, often not more than six feet above the ground. A swath thirty-five to eighty feet wide is covered in a single pass at speeds averaging 80 to 110 miles per hour.

The EGD crop-dusting system was evolved from electrostatic industrial paint-spraying equipment, in use for several decades. An EGD officer declined to predict the amount of pesticide the system might save but noted that the paint-spraying equipment had produced savings of 30 to 60 per cent of the paint.

EGD plans to field-test its selective crop-duster this spring and summer on as many crops as possible in ten western states with long growing seasons. Yields per acre will be measured and analyzed. So far the system has been used on cotton, lettuce, sugar beets, alfalfa, wheat, corn, and maize.

Scoreboards for Pollution

TOKYO.

ELECTRIC SIGNBOARDS have been installed in four of this city's busiest sections to keep citizens advised of hourly levels of air and noise pollution. Passersby can tell at a glance how much sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide they are breathing, measured in parts per million, and how much noise is assailing their ears in terms of phons, the unit used in Japan to measure the relative loudness of sound.

The boards were put up by the Governor of Tokyo, Rykichi Minobe, in response to anti-pollution citizen rallies following last summer's dense five-day photochemical smog, which hospitalized several persons and caused thousands to suffer eye and throat irritation.

To spread word of progress being made on two fronts of Tokyo's war against pollution, six more pollution signboards will be installed before the end of the fiscal year.

New Role for Old Railways?

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

A STUDY of the present and future role of railways in urban areas—with emphasis on effects on the environment, on land use, and on other forms of urban transportation—is being made here. Federal, provincial, and city governments are cooperating with the country's two railway systems, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, in the investigation, which is designed to become a model for other Canadian cities.

Most railway yards are located in downtown areas and are surrounded by blighted zones that will not be redeveloped as long as the yards remain. One question the study will look into is alternative and profitable use of the land if the yards are moved out.

Another problem to be investigated is the disruption of motor vehicle traffic caused by railway lines that run at grade across major access roads. Much money and effort have been spent in the past to eliminate grade crossings by building expensive bridges and underpasses. Consideration will be given as to whether that practice, which already may be outmoded, should be continued or be replaced by a new solution.

A third question for study involves the disposition of released rights-of-way for such possible purposes as rapid transit if some railway lines are moved or discontinued.

The Ministry of Transport has no doubt that railways will continue to play an important role in the country's distribution system for the rest of this century at least. But there is also little doubt that the role of railways is changing. The Winnipeg study is expected to point the way toward new systems for moving passengers and freight consistent with anticipated needs.

Up in lights: Tokyo posts air and noise pollution levels.

Delicious, Nutritious Petroleum

GRANGEMOUTH, SCOTLAND.

PROTEIN FOR HUMAN and animal consumption is in short supply around the world. Traditional sources will soon be augmented by the manufacture at a British Petroleum fermentation plant here of protein made from crude oil.

Called Toprina, the substance has been tested for six years in BP's pilot plants. It is produced at Grangemouth by yeasts fed with a fairly pure mixture of paraffins recovered from crude petroleum by molecular sieving. At a second plant that BP plans to begin operating later this year at Lavéra in France, near Marseilles, the yeasts will be replaced by microorganisms grown on gas oil, a petroleum fraction that resembles diesel fuel. The initial annual capacity of the plant in Scotland will be 4,000 tons; that of the French plant will be 16,000. A 1,000-ton-per-year plant also has been built under license in Japan and is now in operation.

Toprina is mixed with other ingredients to yield a high protein animal diet comparable in cost to fishmeal, a common animal feed, but of greater nutritional value. Toprina has been fed successfully to generations of chickens and pigs and may someday be deemed fit for man as well as beast.

—SALLY LINDSAY.

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AVOIDING THE PROBLEM

"Demographic transition," a specialist's phrase, is a dubious solution to population growth.

by PAUL R. EHRLICH and JOHN P. HOLDREN

Few phenomena in the history of human population growth seem to be the subject of as much misunderstanding as is the "demographic transition." Recently, for instance, a prominent biologist has been traveling the country announcing that the "solution" to the population crisis in the underdeveloped countries consists of developing them in order to promote a demographic transition.

Demographic transition is a term used to describe the decline in birth rates that occurred in Western countries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For example, in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden the combined birth rate was about thirty-two per thousand in 1850. It dropped to twenty-eight by 1900 and plummeted to around sixteen in the 1930s (roughly where it is today). Similar declines in the birth rate occurred in other European countries and in North America, Australia, and New Zealand, where the rates today tend to be in the fourteen to twenty-one range.

This decline in birth rates followed a much longer decline in death rates in the West. In general, death rates have now reached the eight to twelve range, still well below birth rates, which no longer show a clear downward trend. It is the difference between birth and death rates that, if migration be ignored, determines the rate of growth or shrinkage of a population. At present, European countries are growing at an average rate of 0.8 per cent per annum, that is, the population doubles in eighty-eight years. Both the United States and the Soviet Union are growing at 1 per cent per annum, doubling every seventy years.

The demographic transition was thought to result from changing attitudes toward children. As urbanization increased and the proportion of people engaged in agriculture decreased, the need for children as farm labor was reduced. Mechanization, both on the farm and in the factory, also decreased the demand for child labor. Furthermore, for the first time, most people in the Western world perceived an opportunity to gain a measure of affluence. Children, rather than being a help around the farm or a source of income, became more and more of an expense. Large numbers of them could block the path to affluence. And, finally, with increasing affluence and Social Security, children began to lose their role as "old age insurance." In short, the demographic transition resulted from a desire to have fewer children.

With this in mind, it might seem logical to attempt to solve the population problem in the underdeveloped countries by developing those countries so that they, too, will undergo a demographic transition and reduce their birth rates. But analysis shows this to be a dubious proposition. First of all, *if* we could get the necessary cooperation and self-sacrifice on the part of the overdeveloped countries, it seems doubtful whether natural resources could be mobilized quickly enough to permit the industrialization of the entire Earth at any meaningful rate. If the resources problem could be managed, it seems even more unlikely that the world ecosystem could survive the enormously increased stress from pollution.

For the sake of argument, however, let's assume that it is physically and biologically possible to industrialize the underdeveloped lands and that we start tomorrow. Assume further that the task will take only fifty years. Based on the experience of today's overdeveloped countries, we would expect birth rates in the underdeveloped countries to start falling rapidly around the year 2020, when the world population would be perhaps nine billion. Population growth would be slowed to today's rate for the overdeveloped countries sometime around the middle of the next century, when the population size would be perhaps four times its present level. *Population growth would not stop.* After all, in the United States—surely as prosperous and highly industrialized a nation as any—the demographic transition has left us with a rate of population growth that would *double* our population in seventy years.

That is perhaps the greatest flaw in the reasoning of those who look to a demographic transition to solve the population problem. Even if we make a long series of unlikely optimistic assumptions (including that the world can support at least four times the population it is supporting inadequately today), we still end up with a population doubling perhaps every three generations. To reach the state of zero-population growth that unquestionably is eventually required, the steps now shunned by the advocates of the demographic-transition "solution" presumably would have to be taken anyway—taken in a world that will be much more crowded, ecologically degraded, and in a state of resource exhaustion.

There is, of course, no sign that the overdeveloped countries are willing to make any real attempt to "develop" the underdeveloped countries, either agriculturally or industrially. Furthermore, there is no reason to assume that most underdeveloped nations, if subjected to an externally contrived and accelerated development process, will respond demographically in the precise manner that today's overdeveloped countries did when they developed (although recent experiences in places such as Taiwan and Singapore give reason to hope that some would). Thus, basically, those who recommend waiting for the demographic transition are just finding one more way to avoid facing the problem. They look to an extremely unlikely series of events, which, even if they do occur, will not solve the problem.

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Letters to the Environment Editor

Pollution Particles

I WAS PLEASED that you saw fit to use my article on small particles in Earth's atmosphere ["The Threat of the Unseen," *SR*, Feb. 6]. However, editorial deletion of a few words at the end of one sentence could leave scientifically informed readers with a big question mark about my competence. This sentence is in the paragraph that says, "The only important way they [particles] are removed from the atmosphere is through precipitation, in which they serve as nuclei for either cloud droplets or ice crystals." My original manuscript not only referred to nuclei for cloud droplets and ice crystals but also mentioned diffusion of particles to the surfaces of the cloud droplets and ice crystals. The diffusion process actually accounts for removal of more than 95 per cent of all small pollution particles from the atmosphere.

I would have preferred also to retain two other sentences that were cut. These sentences said: "There is a physical limit to these removal mechanisms. If pollution particulates and gases exceed this limit, then we will be faced with an ever increasing load of air pollution."

VINCENT J. SCHAEFER,
Director,
Atmospheric Sciences Research Center,
State University of New York at Albany,
Scotia, N.Y.

Tax Exemption

LATE LAST YEAR you mentioned a pending decision of the Internal Revenue Service covering all "public interest law firms" and other organizations concerned with preservation of rights litigation. Can you please direct us to the outcome of that decision and perhaps tell us the present status of the matter?

WALTER E. OLSON,
Fairfax, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Responding to widespread complaint, IRS reversed its position. Public interest organizations are allowed tax-free status.*

Inverted Inversion

WHILE ONE MIGHT quibble about some of the definitions in the Environment Glossary [*SR*, Jan. 2], one definition is completely wrong. I refer to temperature inversion. The norm is for the atmospheric temperature to decrease with increasing height. A reversal of this mode (i.e., increase in temperature with increasing height) is erroneously described as an inversion in the glossary.

JOHN A. DAY,
Linfield College,
McMinnville, Ore.

Smoke Watch

THE ITEM in EARTH WATCH [Nov. 2, 1970] concerning the use of volunteer smoke-watchers was both interesting and a step in the right direction. If a major part of the problem, though, is the shortage of trained observers, why not use the Boy Scouts? A merit badge for pollution control could be offered (perhaps on the Senior Scout level).

BERT COWLAN,
Institute of Public Administration,
New York, N.Y.

Population Debate

THE CRITICAL ISSUE of the distribution of our population, as an intrinsic aspect of the population problem that is of the most direct consequence for environmental quality, deserves better than the one-sided assessment that Paul Ehrlich and John Holdren have given us [*SR*, Sept. 5, 1970]. They would have us adopt a passive, heads-in-the-sand attitude that is strangely out of keeping with the vigorous call for action that Ehrlich has sounded on population growth per se. The authors apparently are afraid that the appeal to redistribution could be turned into a ploy to divert our attention from the need to curb population.

The real danger is rather the opposite: The gains to be promised from a slowing down or even cessation of the growth of our population are likely to be altogether nullified as a result of the steady course of selective migration that we have been witnessing over the past several decades. The case of Ehrlich's own state of California makes this abundantly clear. It is not any abnormal growth rate that has brought about the destruction of the environment in that state. A good indication of the magnitude and pervasiveness of the problem is reflected in the fact that for the third decade in a row half of the counties of the country have *lost* population.

Ehrlich's and Holdren's opinions notwithstanding, there is nothing inevitable or irreversible about this trend for an ever increasing proportion of the population to be concentrated in a steadily shrinking portion of the land. The move from the farm to the city has been motivated largely by economic factors. This is not to say that we should all return to the farm, but rather that we apply economic incentives to move people to certain presently rural or otherwise unpopulated areas, judiciously selected with attention to environmental factors. Here new forms of urban life could come into being, freed of the conditions of stagnation and near paralysis that are the rule in most of our major metropolitan areas.

What it will take—and it is admittedly a large task—is a massive [effort] on the part of government to provide incentives to induce commerce and industry to relocate, and to help build the new cities we need so desperately where we need them—in the interior of the country. But if we consider the fortunes that will be required to handle the problems of urban decay, housing, congestion, etc., in megalopolis, a national policy that will relieve some of the pressure on our present urban centers makes good sense in sheer economic terms—to say nothing of the environmental and human values that it would serve.

JOACHIM F. WOHLWILL,
Professor of Man-Environment Relations,
Pennsylvania State University,
University Park, Pa.

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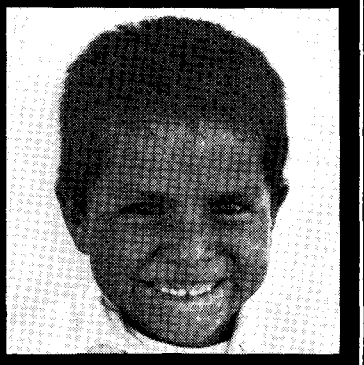

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Inflation

Continued from page 20

are subject to public scrutiny and questioning.

Corporate taxes now contribute to mass education, welfare, medical assistance, highways, the salvation of railroads, the development of air transport, the promotion of full employment, and control of pollution and noise—anything that the federal government undertakes. This all adds up to bigger U.S. budgets. States, cities, and municipalities are hard pressed for revenues. The two most populous and wealthy states in the East are in trouble. Governors Rockefeller of New York and Shapp of Pennsylvania openly bemoan their financial straits. President Nixon—big of heart but small of revenues (he projects an $18.6-billion deficit this fiscal year and $11.6-billion next)—proposes sharing revenues with local governments. Thus does the rich relative, who can't meet his bills, proffer aid to poorer relatives in a similar fix.

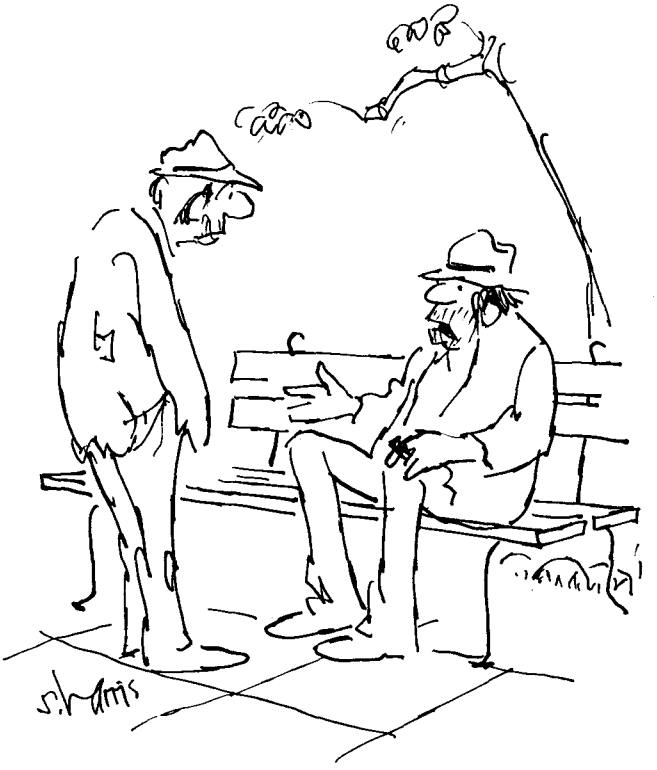
Where's the money to come from? Corporate taxes are selective in their impact. They hit those best able to pay —stockholders! The corporate share of federal taxes might well increase in the current decade. So, the circumspect investor wonders whether corporate profits will respond—as in the past—to economic growth, or whether a diminishing rate of return will continue to hold down profits and dividends.

Finally, inflation itself is a problem. President Nixon may be forced, against his instinct and the counsel of his advisers, to intervene more and more in price-and-wage decisions. That might ultimately lead to some form of price-and-wage control. But wage-and-price control requires acquiescence by workers. They would have to agree to forgo or modify their right to strike. This they would not do without a trade-off—either an excess-profits tax or a ceiling on corporate profits. In that event, stocks would take on the metronomic character of a bond: a fixed payment every three or six months.

Gone would be the speculative titillation, the casino excitement, that Wall Street thrives on. By how much will a company's earnings increase? Will directors vote a higher dividend this quarter or next? During World War II, an excess-profits tax restricted earnings. Stockholders felt this, as corporate directors hesitated to increase dividends or pay extras.

So there is a risk in common stocks as an inflation hedge. Not so much the risk of volatility, but the risk that America's growth, which has enriched so many investors in the past, will no longer translate into ever rising earnings.

What the investor wants to hedge against—inflation—would hedge him in when it comes to higher profits, dividends, and capital gains.



"We ought to take all our money out of DDT and put it into mercury."

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"Coming Attractions"

Continued from page 37

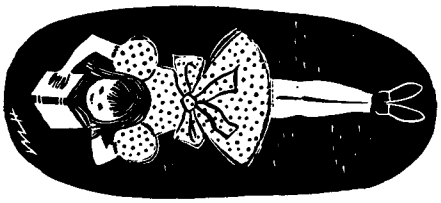
to follow the growth and bust development of little Cassandra Keen from child millstone around the neck of a marrying mother to overdeveloped teen-ager, Mrs. Berkley has chosen to tell Cassandra's story via a form to which even she can't stick. The idea of using the screenplay technique seems a good one at first, a bit gimmicky perhaps, but plausible. And so Cassie and her mother arrive in Hollywood on a wave of establishing shots, fade to's, and notes to wardrobe. But if camera directions work at first, they quickly weary, and the smile they produce soon turns to a groan. Worse still is their necessary use of the present tense: "Hedy opens one eye, looks annoyed, shrugs, and shuts it." Show me the reader who can emotionally involve himself with that.

Mrs. Berkley seems to have realized that she was strangling in her own devices. However, instead of rewriting from a new approach, she took the easier way out by abandoning her scenario form whenever she could for the more standard approach. If changing horses in midstream is known to lead to disaster, what does one say of trying to ride both horses at once?

For those who assume that critics love to tear novels apart, let me state that I am not enjoying this one bit. There is a quality to Mrs. Berkley's writing that suggests a likable author. Her characters may be bizarre, but they, too, are in essence appealing. And she has taste. In an era when too many authors regard the freedom to be explicit as a command rather than an option, Mrs. Berkley approaches her gamier scenes with delicacy. She doesn't insist that you see what is going on; instead, she lets you see if you care to, and I admire that. Truth to tell, enough suspicions of merit lurk around *Coming Attractions* to justify a mental note to read her next novel. If she finds a topic and then approaches it with talent rather than tricks, she may yet be a feature presentation.

Haskel Frankel is a fiction editor and critic.

Answer to Wit Twister, page 42: steer, trees, stere, terse, reset.



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(Continued from page 59)

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M.A. COMMUNICATIONS—Nontechnical, humanistically oriented courses concerned with human communication in whatever context: intercultural, international, interpersonal, or intermedia. We are more concerned, for example, with what media do to us as a society than with how to script or direct programs. Courses given evenings for those employed days. 125 students in program. We are particularly looking for those mature students with Q.P.A. of 3.0 or better. Courses may be completed in 3 to 6 trimesters. Media laboratory courses also available. Apply now for April, September or January entry. Graduate School of Corporate and Political Communications, Fairfield University, Fairfield, Connecticut. Phone: 203-255-5411.

FOR THE GOURMET

"BRANDYWINE" APPLETIZER NIBBLES. New "Apple Pie" snack chips! Ask stores. Norton Sales, New Milford, Connecticut 06776.

WINEMAKING KIT—$4.98. Free catalogue and recipes. Jim Dandy Wine Supplies, Box 30230X, Cincinnati, Ohio 45230.

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FAMOUS NEW YORK CHEESECAKE. Box 498, Lenox Hill Station, NYC 10021.

ENJOY NATURE'S ENERGY DRINK: Yerba Mate, a deliciously invigorating, healthful herbal tea of unique bouquet and robust flavor. Send $1.00 for "The Wonderful Story of South American Mate" and generous supply of tea bags. Turet Importers, Dept. S-1, Box 457, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380.

SAMPLE WORLD CUISINE. Different food package with newsletter bimonthly. Begin with choice of France, Mexico, India. $7.98. Gourmet X2, 929 Park Avenue, New York 10028.

PERSONALS

SHERLOCK HOLMES . . . MUNSTER . . . cloaks . . . BOBBIE . . . CLADDAGH capes. Irish tweeds for your own sewing. Tempting cottons. Carol Brown, Putney, Vermont 05346. Concord, Massachusetts Spring Show, 701 Lowell Road, March 16th, 17th and 18th.

SUMMER STOCK apprentice program Cape Cod Melody Tent, Hyannis, Massachusetts. Equity company, technical training. No tuition. SR Box Z-925.

FREE-LANCE RESEARCH can be rewarding home-based profession. Access to good library helpful. Free details. CAREER AIDS, Box 2225A, San Francisco, 94126.

A LOVER FROM PALESTINE and other poems—This is a sensitive anthology of Palestinian poetry edited by Dr. Abdel Wahab Al-Messiri and beautifully illustrated by the Palestinian artist, Kamal Boullata. The English translations of these poems appear next to their Arabic originals. $3.00 a copy, 116 pages. Order today from FREE PALESTINE PRESS, P.O. Box 21096, Kalorama Station, Washington, D.C. 20009.

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OLD LETTERS WANTED. Authors, scientists, military leaders, musicians, American statesmen, etc. Collections and important single items bought and sold. Especially interested in literary material. Catalogues issued. Walter R. Benjamin Autographs, 790 Madison Avenue (at 67th), New York, 10021. 212-RE 4-3902. Established 1887.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS—High salaries—Free travel. New booklet covers all possibilities, sixty countries. Includes special reports on American companies overseas, summer jobs, government careers, international organizations, teaching, librarian, secretarial, newspaper, medical and social work overseas. $2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed or payment refunded. Hill 'International Publications, P.O. Box 79-X, East Islip, New York 11730.

COLLECT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN BUTTONS. Fascinating! Catalogues 25¢. Buttons, Etc., Box 1741S, Santa Cruz, California 95060.

FREE BOOK. Prophet Elijah Coming Before Christ. Megiddo Mission, Dept. 14, 481 Thurston Road, Rochester, N.Y. 14619.

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PERSONALS

VERMONT SUMMER ARTS CENTER, formerly at Goddard College, now at Lyndon State College, June 27th-August 21st. Chamber music, visual arts, crafts, dance. Find old friends and new in Vermont hills. Write: Bluma Jacobs, Director, Lyndon State College, Lyndonville, Vermont 05851.

MAKE PEOPLE SMILE . . . with our historical bumper stickers. Free catalogue! Write: Hobby, Box 93-AD12, Lafayette, California 94549.

GENUINE BUCKSKIN JACKETS and hundreds of unique leather items. Send 50¢ for buckskin money poke and big color catalogue. Berman Buckskin Company, Dept. 37, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401.

POSTERS (over 200, many antiwar), buttons (over 200), bumper stickers, peace jewelry and earrings. Wholesale and retail. Free catalogue. BIG-LITTLE STORE, 1077 Mission, San Francisco, 94103.

WRITERS' CONFERENCE—University of Colorado Writers' Conference for young nonestablished writers. June 20th-July 2nd, 1971. Manuscripts due May 1st. Informal workshops in poetry, fiction, nonfiction, drama-TV. Staff of professional writers, individual manuscript conferences. John Wrenn, University of Colorado, Woodbury 103-S, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

MACK'S EARPLUGS, SLEEP, study, work. Pillow soft. Guaranteed. $1.00 ppd. Eyeshade $2.98. McKeon Products Company, Dept. R, 23220 Ithaca Street, Oak Park, Michigan 48237.

OUTRAGEOUS THINGS by mail. Catalogue 25¢. Durgin, Box N 2065A, Hanover, Massachusetts 02339.

RESEARCH, writing, translations, expertly done. All topics. Reasonable. Professional author. Alex White, Allenhurst, N.J. 07711.

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TOP CASH PAID FOR LETTERS and documents of famous people. Immediate decision! Immediate payment. Ask TODAY for free brochure, "How To Sell Your Autographs." Catalogues issued. Charles R. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, NYC 10022. 212-EL 5-3464-5-6.

AMAZING NEW WAY to own your own business. Send for free copy. Modern Franchising Magazine, 1033-SR First Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS—Testing, evaluation, recommendation of an Independent School for your son or daughter. John H. Emerson, 12 Summer Street, Hanover, N.H. 03755.

LETTERS OF AUTHORS, scientists, statesmen, musicians, military leaders, etc., bought, sold. Collections, single items. Catalogues issued. Kenneth Rendell, 620 Bristol, Somerville, Massachusetts 02144.

DRESSER SETS—We replace brushes, combs, mirrors, etc. HESS REPAIRS, 168 East 33rd Street, NYC 10016.

BEER, like bread, is better homemade. New Homebrew kit makes it for 2¢ a bottle. Easy step-by-step manual and hydrometer for perfect carbonation. $3 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Evinco R, Box 1432, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

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PERSONALS

WFUNA "INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR REFUGEES" Cover. A beautiful four-color design by Frank Reichental will be used by WFUNA on their first day cover to accompany the United Nations stamp issue of March 12th commemorating "International Support for Refugees." The issue comprises a 6¢ and a 13¢ stamp from United Nations, New York, and a 50 centime stamp from United Nations, Geneva. The cover, in size 6¾" only, will be on sale at the WFUNA sales counter, Lower Concourse, General Assembly Building, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, 10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily February 24th through March 12th. Blank covers are 25¢ each or 5 for $1.00—include 6¢ postage for every five covers. For order forms for serviced covers, and for further information, please send stamped self-addressed envelope to the World Federation of United Nations Associations, Room C-104, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017. Proceeds support the Federation's educational work on the United Nations.

KODACOLOR PRICE-BREAKTHROUGH—Perfect prints, 8 or 12 exposure rolls $2; 20 exposure, $3. Full credit unprintable negatives. Money-back guarantee. Plus postage paid both ways. Send $2 and film; write for mailer. Mystic Color Lab, Box S-144, Mystic, Connecticut.

FREE CATALOGUE: Wholesale prices, diamonds, sapphires, imported silks and wools, crystal, Tiffany lamps, hunting, fishing, camping, clothing, foods and winemaking supplies. Herter's Inc., Dept. CS, Waseca, Minnesota 56093.

HEX SIGNS—20 traceable designs, $1.00. Hexaway, 3 Burke Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21204.

I'M RICHARD. I write Books, publish myself. Samplers 25¢. Want one? Richard Liebow, 948 Market, #512, San Francisco, 94102.

WE COPY AND RESTORE old photos and documents. Repro Associates, Sonith Building, Pine and Daly Streets, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202.

COVERED WAGON MOVERS. Competent, experienced, insured. For estimate call Jerry McGruddy, ALgonquin 5-1788 NYC.

FLORIDA'S FINEST CITRUS. Shipping 47 states, Canada, Europe. Free brochure. Airport Fruit Shipper, Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida 33159.

RECORDERS (FLUTES) KUENG SWISS import. Purcell, $5, $8.95 up! Student Special. Corelli $4.50; Recorder Instruction Kit, Soprano Recorder. Method Book, three 7" LP Instruction Records, boxed, $5.95. Recorder Music Methods. Guitar Music. Free catalogue. 3-1-A, HARGAIL, 28 West 38th Street, NYC 10018.

"BATTLE" OF ARMAGEDDON not biblical. Brochure mailed free. The Crawfords, Box 42, Sun City, California 92381.

HOW TO SUCCEED with a more relaxed life-style? Have a weekend wardrobe of brilliantly embroidered Mexican peasant clothes. Write for free brochure: Jennifer Imports, Box 22172, San Diego, California 92122.

AUDIO REPRODUCER—Unique patented 2" disc transforms any wall or furniture into hi-fi speaker. Use any sound source. Satisfaction guaranteed. $21.95 ppd. Baltic, Box 131, Floral Park, N.Y. 11001.

GOLD COLOR MEXICAN COIN on small tie clip, $1.98. DIBS, Dept. S3, Box 388, San Pedro, California 90733.

PERSONALIZED STATIONERY—Handsome, luxurious. For details, write SherKate Enterprises-SR, 2572 Lenox Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30324.

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FREE BROCHURE tells how to escape rat race, have bounteous good health, happiness, new purpose and success on a 24 hour week in an ideal community that assures security and contentment. Lead inexpensive life devoted to health, self-improvement, music, chess, cultural arts, educational and intellectual endeavors. Institute for Universal Well-Being, Box 199N, Ridgewood, New Jersey 07451.

PERSONALS

MAP-A-TRIP—Colorful cloth map wall-hanging. Trace your own travels in ink or embroidery. Unique gift for one who has everything. U.S.A. or World, 32" x 50", $10.95, pp. Decorator Maps, 207 West 31st, Kansas City, Missouri 64108.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COLLEGE STUDENT seeking part-time employment Portsmouth, R.I. area. Have car. 401-683-9499.

EXCELLENT ADMINISTRATOR. M.A. Student Personnel. Bright young lady seeking high pressured diversified administrative position in college, nonprofit or industry NYC area. 10 years' experience. Box A-45.

LIVELY COLLEGE PROFESSOR, thirties, female, seeks challenging summer job: teaching, writing, editing, translating, research, travel. English-French-Russian. Box A-20.

CONNECTICUT COLLEGE-BOUND Girl Scout eager for camp counselor, traveling sitter, other honest toil. Marty Peak, 918 Pearl, Alameda, California 94501.

OPEN, AWARE middle-aged woman, teaching English for love at technical college, wishes combination summer vacation/tutoring in reading/writing skills. Teenagers preferred. Eastern U.S. Box A-16.

YOUNG WOMAN seeks work as interpreter or interpreter-governess for persons touring Latin America. Box A-5.

HISTORY M.A., also teaches swimming and guitar. Married. Available September. Box A-11.

POMONA COLLEGE writing major seeks interesting summer employment. Will travel. Box A-38.

DAUGHTER of Asian Studies professor, 17, raised in Japan, desires traveling babysitter summer job. Languages, child-care experience. References. Box A-15.

EMPLOYED MALE, 8 years' broadcasting experience—all phases, Management B.B.A., Broadcasting M.A., seeking challenging broadcast or related management position. Box A-8.

MARLENE: World traveler, one year Vietnam. 25, single, B.A., drama, art history. Creative, ambitious, works best under pressure. Box A-26.

McLUHAN-VONNEGUT FREAK, 23, seeks creative English teaching or media-related job. Box A-34.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

CONSIDER THE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL: Greater academic freedom, more involvement with able students, small classes. We can assist you in finding a position in a fine independent school. College seniors or experienced. National coverage, all races welcome. Placement Service, Independent Educational Services, 80 Nassau Street, Princeton, N.J. 08540 (a nonprofit corporation).

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EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY for man or woman of proven executive and administrative ability who believes that there is more to living than making a living. One of the nation's foremost art museums, concerned with improving the quality of life, elevating standards of understanding and appreciation, and responding creatively to urban problems, seeks a director of development to help mobilize greater public support. We are looking for someone who is not content to see what will happen but who is determined to make the right things happen. If the shoe fits, send resume to Box Z-956.

OVERSEAS JOBS. High Pay, Travel, Adventure. Directory of over 100 American firms now hiring for overseas projects. $1.00. Transworld, Box 90802-K, International Airport, Los Angeles, California 90009.

"AUSTRALIAN OPPORTUNITIES HANDBOOK"—Latest information about Government Paid Transportation, Employment, Business, Farming, Housing, Education . . . plus "Employers' List" and Forms. Send $1.00. International Services, Box 19107-MT, Washington, D.C.

(Continued on page 62)

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

(Continued from page 61)

CAMP COUNSELORS—Men for long established Maine boys' camp. Inquiries invited from upper college level, graduate students and teachers interested for this summer. Campers are 8 to 16. Openings for general counseloring with 8 to 10 year olds. Also swimming instructors, canoeing, sailing, tennis, archery, riflery, woodworking, pioneering and tripping, puppetry. Write Camp Takajo, 63 Arleigh Road, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y. 11021.

GUARANTEED JOBS IN EUROPE. Many summer and year-round paying jobs in over 15 countries. Established placement service provided by nonprofit Belgian Educational Student Travel Service. Send $1.00 for information: BESTS, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

COUNSELORS-TOP MAINE BOYS' CAMP—Head Waterfront—Mature, well equipped waterfront. Swimming (WSI), canoeing, riflery, nature, tennis, crafts, dramatics, general (younger boys) 20+, single. Beautiful surroundings, excellent salaries. Camp Wildwood, 336 Central Park West, NYC 10025. 212-UN 5-0925.

WORLDWIDE POSITIONS AVAILABLE. Enjoy high pay, travel allowance, paid overtime!! Write: Global Employment, Box 706P39, Orinda, California 94563.

HOW TO GET JOBS OVERSEAS—Europe, Asia, Worldwide, lists, hiring organizations. 253 pages inside information. $2.98, refundable. Staydrysr, Whitestone, New York.

NEED A CHANGE? Willing to relocate overseas? We have immediate openings in all fields. Write: Interploy, P.O. Box 279, Monterey Park, California 91754.

OVERSEAS JOBS—Europe, South America, Australia, Far East, etc. 2,000 openings all trades, Construction, Office, Engineering, Sales, etc. $700 to $3,000 month. Expenses paid. Free Information. Write Overseas Jobs, International Airport, Box 536-U, Miami, Florida 33148.

TEACHERS, TOP MAINE CAMPS—Sports, Arts. 95 Woodchester Drive, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts 02167.

JOBS! OVERSEAS-U.S.A. Year-round and Summer Jobs. Jobs with Money, Challenge, Opportunity, Travel. All occupations and trades. Write: JOBSCOPE, Box 746, (SR), Woodbridge, California 95258.

SUMMER JOBS—Over 150,000 summer jobs (also 8,000 permanent) open right NOW in U.S. and Overseas. Gives specific job data, salaries, addresses, etc. Hurry! Jobs are filled early. Used and approved since 1952. Regular price $6.00. Special—rush $4.00 now for new 1971 "Summer Job Directory." Resume manual $1.00 or FREE with order. Summer Job Center, 173-SR North 9th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11211. (Add 25¢ regular mail, add $1.00 first class.)

EXCITING OVERSEAS JOBS. Directory $1.00. Research Associates, Box 942-R, Belmont, California 94002.

EUROPEAN-FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT—Detailed report on currently available jobs—Europe, Australia, Africa. $3.00. Eurojob Report, Box 52643-R, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501.

OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITIES . . . Higher Pay! Free Transportation! Complete information including Directory of 135 companies hiring thousands of Americans overseas . . . all occupations! Send $1.00. International Opportunities, Box 232-MS, Cumberland, Indiana 46229.

ACADEMIC POSITIONS—U.S. and Foreign. All levels and subjects. Come in or send $1.00 for list of hundreds of positions. Private School and College Bureau (Since 1925), Suites 422-24, 342 Madison Avenue, Dept. SR, NYC. 212-0X 7-4341.

AUSTRALIA WANTS YOU!!! Government assisted passage. 1971 government information and forms. Most complete information available. $1.00. Reports on employment, business, taxes, education, teaching, housing, ranching, maps, etc. AUSTCO, Box 3623-K, Long Beach, California 90803.

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT—Australia, Europe, South America, Asia! All occupations. $700-$3,500 monthly. Write: Employment International, Box 29217-MV, Indianapolis, Indiana 46229.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

BURLINGTON, VERMONT. The Children's School (ages 3-6) needs experienced teacher, Fall 1971. Montessori-type background desirable. P.O. Box 912, zip 05401.

WANTED: Mature, congenial couple capable of accepting the responsibility of two motherless children. Excellent live-in conditions and facilities. Write: Robert C. Abbe, 385 Waverly Avenue, Newton, Massachusetts 02158.

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SUMMER-EUROPE. Leaders for student groups, experienced traveling in Europe; teachers preferred. Also assistants; partial scholarships. Call evenings 212-781-8027 or Box A-55S.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

EXCLUSIVE NORTH STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT. English style country home on 2½ acres. 5 bedrooms, 4 baths, library with fireplace, living room with fireplace, large dining room, kitchen, laundry, attached greenhouse. Screened and glassed porch, terrace with fish pond. Convenience with privacy. Low 80's. 203-322-4214.

CLEVELAND — SHAKER HEIGHTS school district. Charming, newer brick Colonial. Two blocks to schools and Rapid Transit System. 3 bedrooms, new den. Large backyard. $33,900. Contact: JoAnn Plotkin, Fairhousing, Inc., telephone 216-752-9200.

VERMONT. All-season chalets, village homes. Choice acreage. Free brochure. ROLAND BEERS & ASSOCIATES, Manchester, 05254.

BEAUTIFUL BERKSHIRES—New redwood ranch, unique features. 10 secluded acres. Near lakes, slopes, Tanglewood. $45,000. Stanley Prew, Creamery Road, Hinsdale, Massachusetts 01235.

SAN MIGUEL ALLENDE, Guanajuato, Mexico, Apartado Postal 183. 4,000 sq. ft. Colonial show place overlooking town. Built 1967. Heated swimming pool. $65,000. Phone 20390.

VERMONT—Farms, Acreage, Country and Town homes. Free photo lists. Andersen Realty, Realtor, 27 South Main Street, Rutland, Vermont 05701.

MOVING TO CLEVELAND? For a refreshing experience in modern suburban living, The Shaker Communities offer: A nationally recognized school system; superior municipal services; year-round recreation programs; nearness to Greater Cleveland's cultural-education center and to downtown; fine shopping centers; forward looking integrated communities. Contact The Shaker Communities, 16800 Chagrin Boulevard, Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120, 216-751-2155.

AUTHENTIC EARLY CONNECTICUT HOME — Circa 1810, Stamford historic district, country atmosphere. Modernized, 5 fireplaces, 5 bedrooms, maid's suite. Three + acres, pool, tennis court, stable and barn. Beguiling 5 room guest house provides rental income to cover all taxes. SR Box A-21.

Furnished/Unfurnished

AN AUTHENTIC AMERICAN VILLA—This magnificently restored farmhouse on 15 acres in Bucks County, near New Hope, on the Delaware River. It started out as a pointed stone and white clapboard house and barn. It's still that on the outside. But that's where the resemblance ends. Here's what it's like today: 12 rooms, 3½ baths, 3 woodburning fireplaces, wine cellar, built-in bars (must be seen to be believed), master bedroom suite with its own private terrace, 3 deluxe size bedrooms, guest room, playroom, studio/office, air conditioned throughout, heated 20' x 50' pool, 350 amp service with all wiring underground, big, spacious barn, 3 car garage and carport, new macadam driveway, entire 15 acres beautifully landscaped. The house is set 600 ft. off the road. On a clear day (and practically all of them are) you can see 20 miles. It's 1 hour from Philadelphia, 1½ hours from New York . . . and furthermore, the taxes are low. Available completely furnished, if desired. If this is your idea of villa living, American style, write Box A-25.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Rent—Furnished

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—EDGARTOWN—Private oceanfront home in a community of individually owned homes unlike any other family resort. You have your own private 3 bedroom, 2½ bath, year-round home, complete in every way. Nearby Edgartown offers busy harbors, fine shops and gourmet restaurants on one of New England's most scenic unspoiled islands. When you rent a home at Mattakesett for a week or longer, you enjoy a membership in the Mattakesett Tennis Club (7 championship clay courts). Other facilities, including a large, heated pool, bicycles, kayaks, hibachis and sailboats, are yours for the asking. The 20 mile long unspoiled South Beach is at your doorstep. If you are looking for New England at its finest, send for the Mattakesett brochure: Stanmar, Inc., Box 0-36, Sudbury, Massachusetts 01776, or call 617-443-9922.

BRITISH VIRGINS—Panoramic views, steady breeze, remote region. $325 weekly: spacious house, utilities, Landrover, Whaler. 617-484-0988.

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BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE—Secluded, rustic, spacious. Conveniences. Excellent fishing, swimming, boating. July, August. 201-647-2292.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—40 secluded acres, private pond, canoe, jon boat. 4 bedrooms. Fully equipped. June through September. SR Box A-46.

MAINE OCEANFRONT COTTAGE. Sandy beach. Lighthouses and islands. Fireplace. Electric kitchen. Available July/August. Box A-35.

CAPE COD. Furnished contemporary home in shady, quiet pine grove on Bass River. Private beach. Also separate guest house. First time on market. SR Box A-44.

HOUSES FOR EXCHANGE

MEMBERS EXCHANGE HOMES for rent free vacations. Write: Vacation Exchange Clubs, 663 Fifth Avenue, New York 10022.

BELGRADE LAKES, MAINE. Summer house on lake. 5 bedrooms. Very private. Will rent or exchange for seashore house. SR Box A-40.

APARTMENTS AVAILABLE

For Rent

Furnished/Unfurnished

ITHACA, N.Y. Walk to Cornell campus for lectures, concerts. Fairview Heights . . . a new environment for living designed by Marcel Breuer. Write to Fairview Associates, 100 Fairview Square, Ithaca, N.Y., or call Mr. Sullivan, 607-AR 2-3420.

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ATHENS, GREECE—Two room apartment in deluxe apartment house alongside sea. SR Box Z-690.

FLORIDA KEYS OCEANFRONT—New 2 bedroom, 2 bath apartments. Abbot Realty, Inc., Realtors, 1726 Ponce de Leon, Coral Gables, Florida 33134.

MAUI, HAWAII. Owner's beach apartment. Sleeps six. Week or month. SR Box A-29.

EFFICIENCY, fabulous Marco Island, Florida, near Naples. Furnished, kitchenette, cablevision, pool. Adjacent to beach, unobstructed view. $100 weekly last 2 weeks March or April. May $90, June $75, weekly. Contact N. H. Myers. Box 906, Burlington, Vermont 05401. Tel. 802-862-5757 or 802-864-4100.

For Summer Rental

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—Completely equipped apartments. Accommodate 3-5. Box 25, West Tisbury, Massachusetts 02575.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE

ST. MAARTEN, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. Rare waterfront property, panoramic views, 3 superb beaches at hand, 5 minutes yacht marina. Clear deed. $22,000. SR Box Z-679.

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1,000 FEET of unsurpassed waterfront property on Cape Cod Bay, including 16 acres of land and 17 charming, furnished summer cottages. Long established business. Corn Hill Cottages, Truro, Massachusetts 02666. 617-349-2411.

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MAINE—OCEANFRONT FARM—RARE. Little Deer Isle, Penobscot Bay. Old, white, clapboard, 1½ story house with small barn setting back nicely from the road on 46 acres. 940 feet shore frontage on Eggemoggin Reach—good moorage—suitable for pier. Being sold by executor to settle estate.
MAINE—COASTAL ISLAND—CASCO BAY. 66 acre island in its entirety. 7 water miles from Portland Yacht Club. Rare offering. $77,000 or best offer. Our winter list of shorefront offerings now available on request. Downeast Acreage Inc., P.O. Box 270G, Bangor, Maine 04401.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—200' lakefront, cottage, guest house, furnished, 2 boats. $15,000. Box A-17.

GOVERNMENT LANDS . . . Low as $3.50 acre! Vacationing, Homesteading, Investment! Exclusive "Government Land Buyer's Guide" . . . plus "Land Opportunity Review" listing lands available throughout U.S., send $1.00. Surplus Lands, Box 19107-MW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED: Couple who like people, farming, woodworking to lease small, well established inn in Vermont hills. Write Knoll Farm, Waitsfield, Vermont 05673.

INTERESTED IN OWNING a franchise? Or business of your own, or full or part time moneymaking opportunities? Find out what's available. Send name for FREE 5 month subscription to Opportunity Magazine, Dept. 600A, 1460 Hancock Center, Chicago, 60611.

SPECIAL CAMPS

CENTRAL MARYLAND facility available May 15th-September 15th for conferences, retreats or camp programs. Contact Camp Woodbine, Woodbine, Maryland 21797. 301-442-2277.

CAMPS

FARM AND WILDERNESS CAMPS—Do you want a small, rugged camp where living is simple? Farm and Wilderness offers three: SALTASH MOUNTAIN for 40 boys 12-15—Friendly, informal, purposeful. Natural science and pioneering. Aquatics. Extensive hiking and canoe trips. FLYING CLOUD for 40 boys 11-14—Primitive, challenging. Live like Indians in 20 ft. tipis. Learn skills, crafts, games re-creating Indian life. DARK MEADOW for 35 girls 12-15—Simple wilderness living with excellent campcraft training, swimming and canoeing, hiking, natural science, "creative cooking." Tipis. Booklets: Write John S. Hunter, Farm and Wilderness Camps, Inc., Woodstock, Vermont 05091.

MEXICO—Hacienda Del Solar, Taxco. Coed 12-16 (6 weeks). Combines creative cultural athletic camp program with travel. Enrollment limited to 28. C. Polk, 45 Lake Shore Drive, Eastchester, N.Y. 914-337-4394.

CAMP KAPITACHOUANE, Kapitachuan Club, Province Quebec. Canoe and fishing trips in central Quebec. Three 4-week trips each month. C trip, ages 12-13; B trip, ages 14-15; A trip, ages 15-19. 10 boys, 3 counselors in each. Enroll one month or two. R. Beebe, Jr., The Gunnery School, Washington, Connecticut 06793. C. H. Williams, Salisbury School, Salisbury, Connecticut 06068.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WISCONSIN. Adventurers' Camp for Boys. A seven-week experience in wilderness camping emphasizing ecology. All land and water sports including tennis, riding, riflery, sailing, soccer, water skiing. Flexible program stresses individual needs. Member A.C.A. Lance Robinson, 147 Central, Highland Park, Illinois 60035.

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THE SUMMER OF A LIFETIME for 8th, 9th or 10th grade students. Combine a summer at camp with a chance to learn a new language . . . or polish one you already know . . . and live with a family abroad. Learn French in Vermont, speak it in Canada or France. Learn Spanish in Mexico, speak it there. For details, write: Language Camps, The Experiment in International Living, West Hill, Putney, Vermont 05346. Please indicate age and year in school.

CAMP BIOTA. Outstanding Natural Science. Boys 8-14. Six weeks. Small enrollment. Horses, canoes. Dr. Forrest S. Evans, Joelton, Tennessee 37080.

THE PUTNEY WORK CAMP is designed for young people who wish to respond wholeheartedly to work, to encounter significant issues of our time, and to explore their relationship to the current scene. Coed. 13-17. Write c/o The Putney School, Putney, Vermont 05346.

ATTAINABLE GOALS in varied activities to build self-confidence. Towering Pines for boys—Woodland for girls. Eagle River, Wisconsin. Separate sites—coordinant programs—7½ weeks. Catalogue: Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Jordan, 242 Bristol Street, Northfield, Illinois 60093.

JOIN A MARINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. Come help excavate an ancient sunken ship. Our professional staff will teach you how. Live aboard ship and on our land base in Bahamas and Florida Keys. Teenage *and adult programs. Send for brochure:* UNDER SEA ACADEMY, 1060-S Wildlife Road, New Kensington, Pennsylvania 15068. 412-335-8844.

IDEAL FOR FIRST TIME CAMPERS: Appel Farm Art & Music Center for Children, Elmer 24, New Jersey 08318.

FOOTLIGHT RANCH Summer Theatre and Performing Arts Workshop. Music, dance, drama, June 20th-August 14th. Footlight Ranch, R.D. 1, Wellsville, Pennsylvania 17365.

OVERWEIGHT BOYS AND GIRLS 8-18. Enjoy a summer of fun while losing weight at the original non-medical slim down camps. Complete sports programs. Re-education in eating habits. Usual weight loss 20-45 lbs. Winter follow-up program. For booklet, write Stanley for girls or Camp Tahoe for boys, Box 701, Hurleyville, New York 12747. Phone 212-947-7749.

JUDGMENT RIDGE—Unique camp on thousand acres Vermont mountains. Boys/Girls 8/16. Managed by ex-Peace Corps staff. Unpressured. Unlimited riding ($90 extra). 26 horses . . . beginning to advanced programs. Swimming, guitar, art, pottery, sports, farming, construction. Individualized programs, regular to pioneer. A.C.A. accredited. 100 camper limit. No poison ivy. RN resident. $650, $375 half season. Vershire, Vermont 05079. Telephone 802-685-4547.

PINECREST FOR GIRLS—Maine. Memories Unlimited. RSVP 49 Andrew Avenue, Oakland, N.J. 07436.

BROWN LEDGE—Mallett's Bay, Vermont. "One of America's finest camps." Girls 10-18. Free daily riding for all. Finest show horses, mounted lance drill, jumping. Sailing, racing tactics; water skiing, drama, swimming, tennis, golf, archery, riflery, crafts, trips. No extras! "The Complete and Different Camp." For booklet, state age and write to winter office: Miss Barbara Brown Winslow, 155 Dodds Court, Box C, Burlington, Vermont 05401.

D-ARROW WILDERNESS TRIP CAMP. Eastern Maine, Canada. 75 boys, 12-17. Six age groups. 7 weeks. Survival, ecology. Quaker leadership. Allagash, St. John, St. Croix, Machias Rivers. Quebec trip, advanced campers. A.C.A. George S. Darrow, 780 Millbrook, Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041.

CAMP CONSULTANTS: Since 1939 we have helped parents in selecting the right Private Camps and Summer Schools. No charge at any time. Visit, telephone or write in detail. The Advisory Service, 500 Fifth Avenue, NYC 10036. 212-736-1660.

"THE STOWE WORKSHOP"—Community of practicing craftsmen and woodsmen. Seventy boys, ages 9-13. Brochure, Tom Hirchak, Box 73, Stowe, Vermont 05672. Phone 802-888-4662 or 802-253-7731.

LAZY A RANCH—Small coed group, individualized program, Colorado Mountains, horsemanship, pack trips, crafts, ranching, open discussions, wilderness camping. Ages 9-18. Catalogue. Charles S. Arnold, 201 East Chestnut, Chicago, Illinois 60611. A.C.A. accredited.

CAMPS

READING, WRITING AND STUDY SKILLS. Coed. Boarding. Ages 9 through 16. Excellent language skills instruction. Under direction of professors. Reading and testing specialists. Fine camping and recreational program. June 27th through August 7th. Catalogue. Summerbrook Camp, Box 110, Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania 18963. Phone: 215-862-5505.

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RETIREMENT LIVING AT ITS FINEST at Crestview Center in the heart of the residential metropolitan Toledo (Ohio) area. A specially-developed community where retired people share the security of health services, the comfort of never being alone, the assurance of protection against inflation, the independence of coming and going as they please. Life lease or a new monthly fee plan available. For complete information, write Mr. Maurice Seiple, Director of Development, Crestview Center, Harroun Road, Sylvania, Ohio 43560.

VACATIONS

COTTAGES ON LAKE, near coast, Perry, Maine. 3 large bedrooms. $100. Alice M. Otis, Quogue, N.Y. 11959. 516-653-4186.

THE EASTER/SPRING HOLIDAYS at Arizona's country club resort are ideal for family vacations. The Wigwam in Litchfield Park, a pleasant 15 minutes from Phoenix, is the place. Full American Plan rates from $27 per person; special rates for children. Fun-for-all social events; two Robert Trent Jones golf courses; tennis; swimming; riding; desert steak broils; after dark conviviality; excellent food; dinner-dancing; spacious accommodations and grounds. Great Golf Holidays also available. For brochures, children's rates and all information contact: Reade Whitwell, Vice President, THE WIGWAM, Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340. Telephone: 602-935-3811.

FAMILY CAMP WORKSHOP: at Johnny Appleseed, a nonprofit, interracial camp in the Poconos. One or two weeks: August 24th-September 7th. Reasonable, wholesome vacation. Write: 50 Lincoln Avenue, Eastchester, N.Y. 10707.

WESTERN ADVENTURE on authentic ranch. Fun for all ages. Operating stock ranch 50 miles north of Yellowstone Park. Riding, fishing, pack trips. All ranch activities. Paul Christensen, 63 Ranch, Box R676, Livingston, Montana 59047.

HEALTHFUL VACATIONING—Reducing. Fasting. Rejuvenation. Delightful foods. Pool. Solariums. Boats. SHANGRI-LA, Bonita, Florida 33923-SR.

LARGE NEW COTTAGES directly on ocean. Electric heat, stone fireplaces, picture windows. Open May 1st to November 1st. Dan & Edith Thompson, New Harbor, Maine 04554. Tel. 207-677-2317.

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LUXURY SCANDINAVIAN VILLAS—St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Near finest beaches. Daniel D. Miller, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, NYC 10017. 212-LE 2-7700.

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(Continued on page 64)

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VACATIONS

(Continued from page 63)

VACATION PLUS! For Your Greatest-Ever Family Summer—Vacation, for a few days or many, in the clear, clean, mile-high air of Arizona's unique Prescott College. Mid-June to Labor Day. Attractive private unit dwellings on rolling, tree-covered 640 acre ranch-type campus. American, European Plan, moderate rates. Auditorium, meeting rooms, conference facilities, conventions welcome; child care. PLUS—Sunny days, cool nights; spectacular scenery; swimming, tennis, golf, hiking, fishing; English, western riding instruction, roping, chuckwagon cookouts. One to three day trips to Grand Canyon, other unique Arizona points of interest. Write for brochure. Director, Western Resources, Prescott College, Prescott, Arizona 86301. Or phone: 602-445-3524, ext. 277.

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GRAND TURK, B.W.I.—Oceanfront apartments. Tropical, serene, private, white sand beach, clear waters. Excellent bathing, fishing, skin diving, birdwatching. $10.00 each. Write Sunset Manor, Box 1.

WHAT'S AN OUTASIGHT RESORT/SPA like us doing in an out-of-the-way place like this? We planned it that way 30 years ago and still rejoice in beautiful unspoiled mountain country, pure Mediterranean-type air. So avant was our garde, we pioneered organically grown, low-cholesterol, low-sodium diet; herbal pack and refreshing water therapies; guaranteed weight-loss program (your own personalized daily schedule—optional). Supervised gyms and exercise classes; pool and all resort facilities; massage, facial, beauty departments. Nowhere else such a varied health-resort day. Attractive, newly decorated accommodations (American Plan at Peso prices). Rancho La Puerta, Tecate, Mexico, 3 easy freeway hours from Los Angeles. For reservations and 4-color brochure, write Box 10, Tecate, California 92080; call 714-478-5400.

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SCHOONER TIMBERWIND SAILS MAINE COAST. Your week includes island hopping, new friends, wonderful food and exciting sailing. $150 weekly-no extras. For brochure: Schooner Timberwind, Box 247B, Rockport, Maine 04856.

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MIME—Summer Workshops. Write Box 239, Spring Green, Wisconsin 53588.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST Graphics Workshop Summer Program in printmaking located in mountains of Oregon. Write Nick deMatties, Box 78, Star Route, Cheshire, Oregon 97419.

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GERMANY—FRANCE—SPAIN — SCHILLER COLLEGE —see "STUDIES ABROAD." Language, Literature, Art, Theatre, Music, East-West Studies.

GREECE, AUSTRIA, TURKEY—Cross-National Seminar in Humanities. June 9th-July 12th, 1971; departure from Chicago. Six hours graduate credit. Price: $1,385 complete. Write: Dr. Prudence Dyer, Drake University, Des Moines, 50311.

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LONDON—GENEVA—MEXICO CITY: Temple University graduate seminars—Film in Britain; Photography in Britain; International broadcasting in Geneva; Mass media in Mexico. Programs run from July 5th-August 13th; Mexico from June 14th-July 23rd. Applicants must be 21 and have B.A. May audit or enroll for 6 credits. Contact Dr. Gordon L. Gray, Communications Seminars, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19122.

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INTERNATIONAL STUDIES—July-August 1971: London, Copenhagen, West Berlin, U.S.S.R., East Africa, Central America, Mexico. University credit programs: Literature, Humanities, Psychology, Education, Reading, Political Science, Theatre. Write: Director, International Summer Study Program, 2816 C.L., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

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AIMS-INTERNATIONAL—European summer study and travel. Ages 15-20, programs of Language Study or Comparative Cultures and Lifestyles, Classical Civilizations, Eastern and Northern European Studies, Mediterranean Cruise. Scandinavia, England, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Austria, Russia, Greece, Israel. Chaperoned; Academic Credit. Write: Registrar, AIMS-International, 1054-31st Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

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TRAVEL

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YACHT CHARTERS in the Caribbean. Write Airmail. Blue Water Cruises, Box 758X, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1926

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

By Thomas H. Middleton

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Natural fracture in rock	40 51 61 70 77 100 126 137 146 158
B. "Since ghost there's none to ——— thee." (Herrick, "The Night-Piece, to Julia")	161 185 188 191 15 18 37 42
C. One of the mysterious words interpreted by Daniel	102 154 168 175 180 25 60 65
D. Scandinavian equivalent of *Gotterdammerung*	68 75 103 138 142 172 192 79
E. After *The*: Jonson's quack, Subtle.	81 85 140 179 189 199 64 80 105
F. Son of Zeus and Antiope; husband of Thebe	12 20 32 62 171 182
G. After *The*: poem by Alfred Noyes	197 107 144 17 23 50 120 133 155 176
H. Influential, established members of a group (2 wds.)	6 94 151 9 29 57 73 83
I. Loudmouth; bag of wind	170 186 28 63 104 122 130 164
J. Devil's apron, for instance	165 169 190 14 21 34 41
K. Type of theatre (2 wds.)	127 93 117 123 10 109 132 181 46 48
L. Town of county Down, nr abbey founded by St. Finian c. 550	52 56 111 115 134 128 143 88 19 195 96

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
M. Currently popular method for decorating clothing (2 wds.)	106 112 121 54 153 198 118 159 31
N. One of the Cinque Ports	114 92 125 147 157 194 72 87
O. Irish patriot, hanged in 1803	95 162 49 67 69
P. Gallop; rush	76 97 7 36 150 2 13
Q. Implored	35 89 110 119 136 24 156 1 55
R. To be specific	22 26 86 145 149 5
S. Princess in "Peter Pan" (2 wds.)	174 187 108 3 43 98 163 152 27
T. Rushed	116 11 124 178 99 44 58
U. River of France, Belgium and the Netherlands	91 53 193 173 8
V. Exaggerate in describing	39 135 45 4 177 33 101 59
W. Cleared	30 38 66 113 129 139
X. In shreds	16 78 131 167 71 47 74 90
Y. Member of a people of southern Africa related to the Bushmen	141 148 160 183 84 82 196 184 166

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram . . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning . . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop.

				1 Q	2 P	3 S	4 V	5 R		6 H	7 P	8 U		9 H	10 K	11 T	12 F
13 P		14 J	15 B	16 X	17 G		18 B	19 L	20 F	21 J	22 R		23 G	24 Q	25 C		26 R
	27 S	28 I	29 H	30 W	31 M		32 F	33 V	34 J	35 Q		36 P	37 B	38 W		39 V	40 A
41 J		42 B	43 S	44 T	45 V	46 K		47 X	48 K	49 O	50 G	51 A	52 L	53 U	54 M		55 Q
56 L	57 H	58 T		59 V	60 C	61 A	62 F		63 I	64 E	65 C	66 W	67 O	68 D		69 O	70 A
71 X		72 N	73 H	74 X	75 D	76 P		77 A	78 X	79 D	80 E		81 E	82 Y	83 H		84 Y
85 E	86 R	87 N		88 L	89 Q	90 X		91 U	92 N	93 K	94 H	95 O	96 L		97 P	98 S	99 T
	100 A	101 V	102 C	103 D	104 I	105 E		106 M	107 G	108 S	109 K	110 Q		111 L	112 M	113 W	114 N
	115 L	116 T	117 K	118 M	119 Q		120 G	121 M	122 I	123 K	124 T		125 N	126 A	127 K	128 L	129 W
130 I		131 X	132 K		133 G	134 L	135 V	136 Q		137 A	138 D	139 W		140 E	141 Y	142 D	143 L
144 G	145 R		146 A	147 N	148 Y	149 R	150 P	151 H	152 S	153 M		154 C	155 G	156 Q	157 N	158 A	159 M
160 Y		161 B	162 O	163 S	164 I	165 J	166 Y		167 X	168 C	169 J		170 I	171 F	172 D	173 U	174 S
	175 C	176 G	177 V		178 T	179 E	180 C	181 K	182 F	183 Y		184 Y	185 B		186 I	187 S	188 B
189 E		190 J	191 B	192 D	193 U	194 N	195 L		196 Y	197 G	198 M	199 E					

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 8 of this issue.

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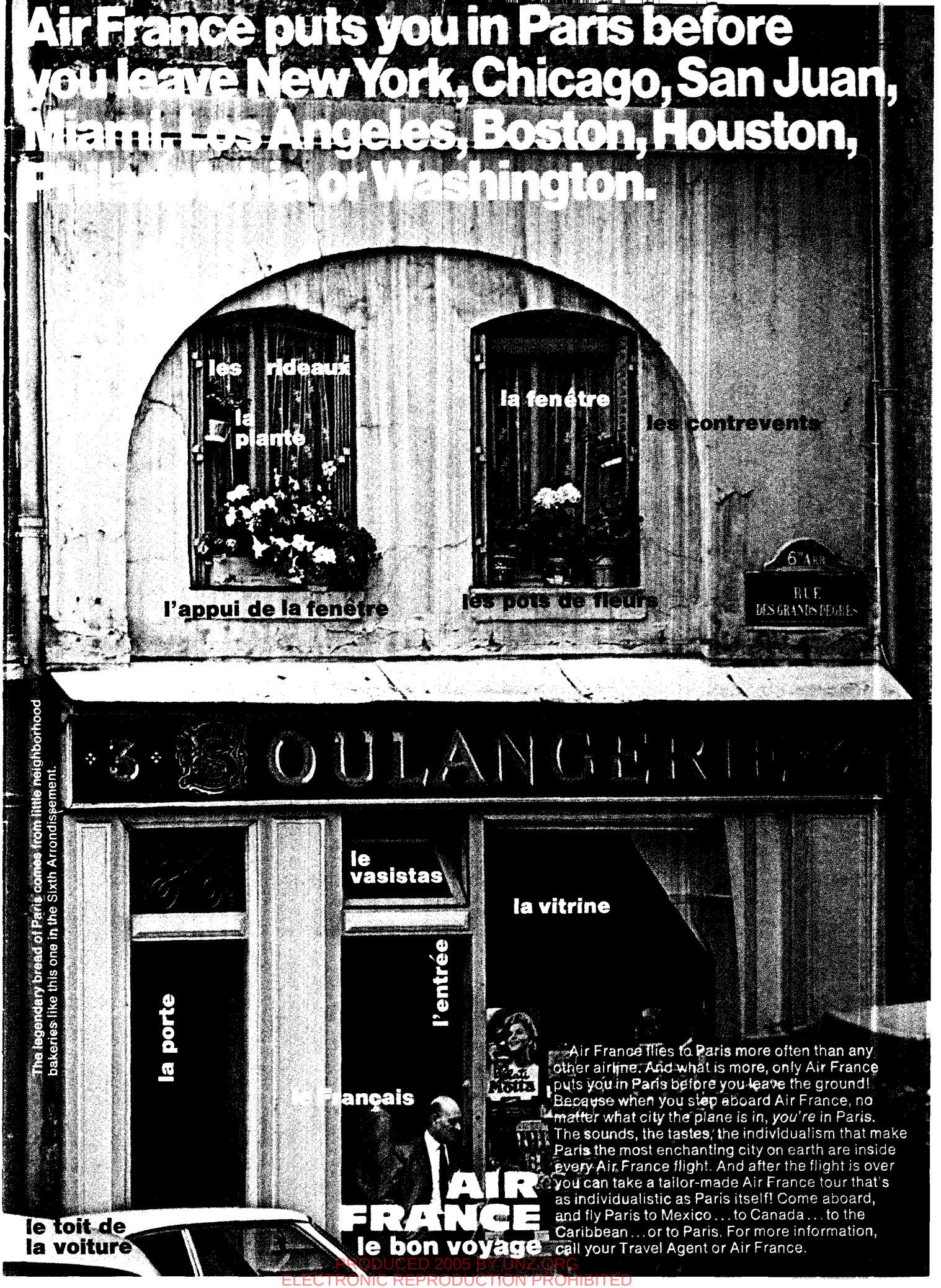
Air France puts you in Paris before you leave New York, Chicago, San Juan, Miami, Los Angeles, Boston, Houston, Philadelphia or Washington.



The legendary bread of Paris comes from little neighborhood bakeries like this one in the Sixth Arrondissement.

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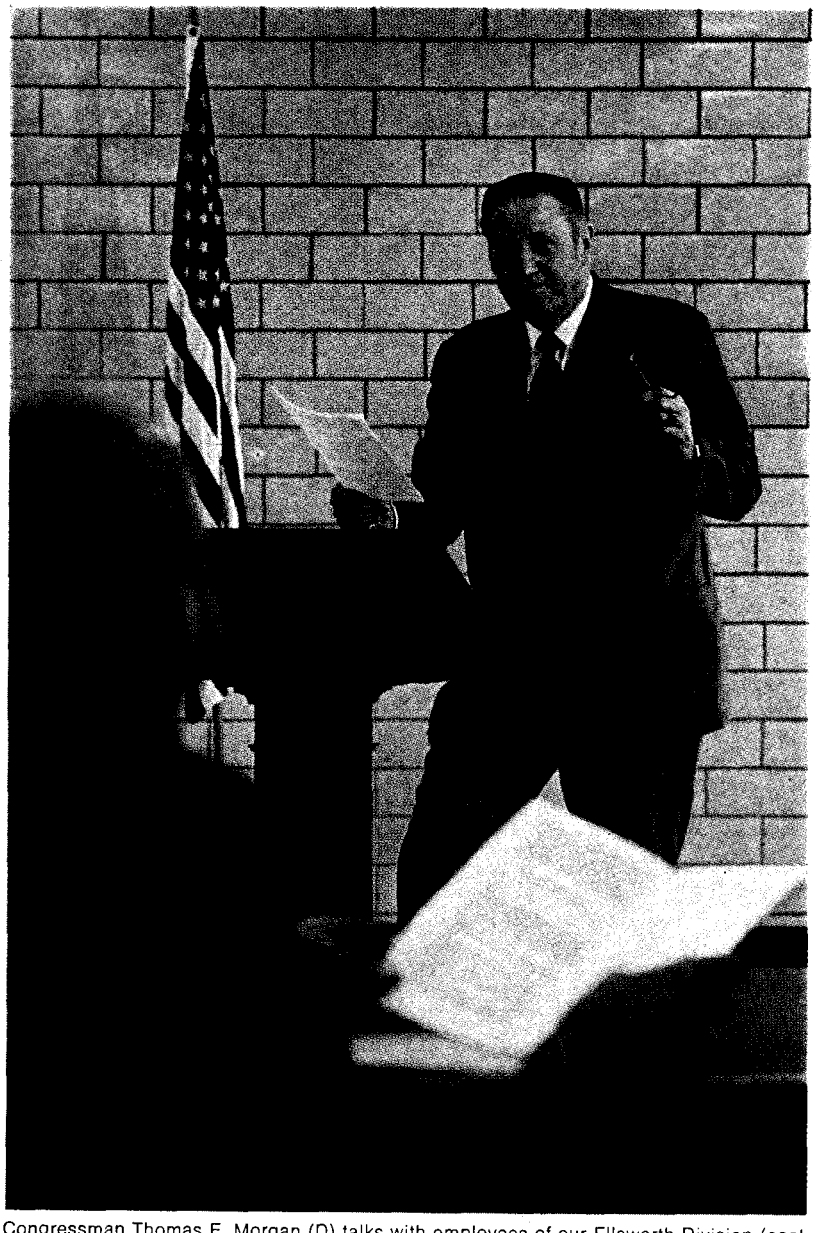
Congressman Morgan helps teach our employees about practical politics



Congressman Thomas E. Morgan (D) talks with employees of our Ellsworth Division (coal mine), which is located in the 26th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. Congressman Morgan, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has served this district for the past 26 years.

Tom Morgan believes, as we do, in an *active* majority.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL

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